PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette
TWELVE PAGES.

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No. 54,716.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8th May (9-30 P. M.)	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	..
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ..	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	..
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	..
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6523
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	..
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9651
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	.....	..
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	..
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA ..	10012
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	..
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	9000
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	..
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	..

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

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PASSAGES — Booked without charge

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall —•	...	May 20	May 12	...
C. City of Glasgow	May 27	June 10	June 24	June 9
C. City of Manchester	June 10	July 8	July 8	July 24
B. City of Karachi —•	June 23	July 20	For Calcutta	
B. Merton Hall —•	...	...	...	Augt. 2
B. C. City of Benares	June 26	July 23	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall —•	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra —•	July 17	...	...	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras —•	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
G. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Septr. 15	...	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall —•	Septr. 28	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna —•	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
E. C. City of Athens —•	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 3	Nov. 18
E. C. City of London —•	Oct. 14	Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall —•	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
E. C. City of York —•	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
E. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra —•	Nov. 14	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras —•	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

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Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

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This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

"Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Malmonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed Philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some liberal, generous minds; and far beyond the weight of gold if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, even of the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGÉE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via about
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 10th May	11 a.m.	P D & O*
KASARA	1,195	Thur 13th May	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 14th May	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebundee, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 14th May sailing at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,338 tons, sailing on or about 10th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Australia and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,326	Bignier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	2,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,528	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	2,378	Barillon	31st May 1909.
NERA	5,528	Martin	13th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,264	M. Daboovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7,862	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	18th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	6th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	808
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

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Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums		ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of			Age next Birthday.
		Premiums Limited to				
	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	46 8	26 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	34 2	52 3	30 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	35
30	37 4	58 13	45 13	36 5	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	286 11	68 15	53 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

CLARKE'S B. 4t. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

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HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHASEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAY, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JEEJEEBHOY CURSETJEE DALAL Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement No interest which does not amount to Rs 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 14,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	„ 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent, per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £7,500,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow
Rangoon	Samarang	Yokohama.
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manila.	New York
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines)	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

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" Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

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AGENT

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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.

—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

THE ARMY CLOCK.

LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.

This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as a

CAMP CLOCK

FOR
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &c., &c.

PRICES:

		Rs.
4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours		65 0 0
6 " " " " " " " "		85 0 0
4 " " Timepiece (non-striker)		55 0 0
6 " " " " "		60 0 0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, PADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

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7 BISHO

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for KEROSINE OIL" are invited to reach the Manager's Office, Naulakha P. O., Lahore, up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, 3rd June, 1909, (at which time, place and date they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present), for the supply of the following Kerosine Oils :—

1. "Snowflake" as equally Superior Brand, 150° 30,000 cases.
2. "Chester", "Anchor", Gold Mohur" or equal quality, 125° 15,000 cases.

Tenderers to State which brands they propose to supply.

2. The rate Tendered to include delivery in Fort Trust Oil Godown, at Karachi (Kemari), and Tenderers must be prepared, to commence supplies immediately on acceptance of Tender.

3. Full, sound and unstained cases only will be accepted.

4. No particular form of Tender is necessary.

5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
N.-W. Railway.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
N.-W. Railway, Naulakha.
Dated 4th May, 1909.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give notice that we have THIS DAY APPOINTED Mr. BERTRAM R. ROBERTS, as MANAGER of our Bombay Business.

We have granted to Mr. ROBERTS a Power of Attorney, TO SIGN for the Firm per procuration.

VALVOLINE OIL Co.

NORTH-WESTERN RAIWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Unclimbable paling etc" are invited and will be received in the Chief Storekeeper's Office N. W. Railway, Lahore, up to 12 noon on 17th May, 1909, (at which place, time and date they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present) for about 5,000 feet of complete unclimbable paling 5 feet high, also about 10,000 pales or uprights for same. The fencing and pales are commonly known as "Rails" Type, and tenderers must submit drawings of what they offer. The fencing will be ordered from time to time as required and it will not be compulsory to order the whole of the quantities mentioned, more or less being ordered in accordance with actual requirements. The whole of the complete fencing and pales must be of country manufacture and will be subjected to inspection and tests during process of manufacture in accordance with rules laid down by Government. Tenderers should state at what places or in what works they propose to manufacture the fencing offered. The quotations for complete fencing must be per running foot and for pales at a rate per ton F. O. R. at station of delivery. No particular form of tender is necessary. The Manager reserves the right to call upon the successful tenderers to sign an agreement and deposit security which may amount to 10 per cent. of the total amount of agreement, but does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, 29th April, 1909.

SWEDESHI CLOTH DEPOT.

THE Public is notified hereby that the GOODS Manufactured at The Manekji Petit Mills, The Bomanji Petit Mills, The Dinshawji Petit Mills, The Faramji Petit Mills and the Emperor Edward Mills, can be had from SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI, at his Shop in Ganeshwadi, near Mooljl Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, and also from his Shop at Calcutta, No. 65-3 Pacha Gally.

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Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cloth, High Class Dhoters, Dhotis, Long Cloth and Mull-Mulls; high class White Twills, Stripped Twills, Damask, Fancy Checks, Suzi, and Drills bleached as well as unbleached; High Class Turkish Towels, Honey Comb Towels and napkins both bleached and unbleached, of various kinds; Dusters, Fancy White Bed-Sheets bleached and unbleached; Fancy Coloured Bed Sheets, Counterpans and Fancy white and coloured Table Cloths; Sewing and knitting Threads of different kinds, Gurneys, Pants, Caps, Socks, and Stockings. Also Fancy Cloth for Calcutta (Gumchas, Check-Chadders, Cheeks, Dhotis, Susi Sari, etc., etc.)

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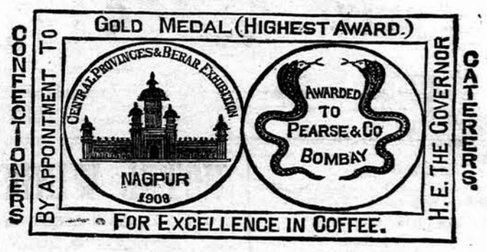
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BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and hustle or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic coughs, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Power in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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1909.

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ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
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CHESTNUT ARAB, entire height, 14·1, age 4, very fast and believed thoroughly sound. Hacked regularly by present owner. Apply Box No. 1642, care of this Paper.

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CAPT. J. L. MEYER,
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(Owner having another Car.)

ORLEANS CAR seated for Five, 4-Cylinder 12-15 H. P. Always driven by owner. Completely overhauled in good running condition. Stepney wheel — Speedometer &c., Rs. 3,000. Apply to.—
Lt-Col. GOLLIE,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DETACHED TERRACE ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1624, care of this Paper.

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FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front. Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120 Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

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GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. O. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Ayuthia, 694 tons, Captain R. Curtis, will sail to-day for Bangkok, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clan Macmillan, 2804 tons, Captain R. K. Cowie, sailed on Friday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthbush, sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passangers.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt, 4179 tons, Captain F. Simmond, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from London with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1714 tons, Captain P. V. Holdt, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Durban with a general cargo and 30 cabin and 391 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kt. of the Thistle, 4286 tons, Captain G. S. Baker, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mathews and infant, Mr. E. C. Layard, Mr. L. M. Mans and Mr. H. M. Morrow.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W C Taylor.....Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr C F Hickman. Survey St

IN STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick.....Flagship
R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 7.

Askehall.....2762Fell .....T Morrison & Co
Ben Wyvckie.....2534Hunter.....T Morrison & Co
Buceros.....2595 Keasby.....W & A Graham & Co
Brasiliana . 2438Towblyn ....W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba ... .1607 Butter.....Triesti 16-5 W Denso
D&E Culan.3963Maclachlan...Antwerp...17-5M M & Co
Dumra.....762Moxon .....M M & Co
Egypt .....4179 Hammond ... .P & O Co
Marlsaden ... 2724Gray ....K Nixon & Co
Fife...2494A Harrison..... .....The Captain
Gerd .....751Andreason .....F F Campbell& Co
Ipswich .....575 Pigot ...Rangoon ..B & P S N Co
Juba.....134Wilson .....E A Protectorate
Kt Templar .....4601Billett ....K N & Co
Kaiser .....1714 Haldt.....A Strandes
Shirala .....3403Scott .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan.....2586 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....B & H S N Co
Springburn.....3173Crosthwaite W & A Graham & Co
Visigath .....2613Rue .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Vadala ...2364Rose ....M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Costalia.....401Hamilton .....Liverpool.....15-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino.....3634Maganzini.....Genoa.....16-5 Florio & R S N Co
4 Clan Graham...3288Elliott ..Havre 11-5 F M & Co
5 Wellington 3676 Evans .. Hamburg ...22-5.....J Mackintosh & Co
6 Kt of the Thistle...4286 Baker Genoa 8 5 K N & Co
8 King Robert..2514 Dower Antwerp 22-5 K N & Co
9 Quilca...4912 Brooks.....Calcutta 8-5 M M & Co
10 & 11 Caledonia...3529 Daniel ...London 8-5P & O Co
13 Delhi...4746 Gordon ...Shanghai ..12-5P & O S N Co
16 Clan MacMillan..2804 Cowie .....Karachi ..7-5 F Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dido	..3127	Buntar	....Hull	10-5	...F Muir & Co
B Trafford Hall	..3437	Hold	...L'pool	.....12-5K N & Co
C & R City of Madras	3043	McFee	... ...	.....Karachi 12-5 K Nixon& Co
P Planet Neptune	..2821	Plice	Dunkirk	15-5F Muir& Co
F Colombo Maru	...2919	Winckler	...Kobe	...15-5 ...N Y Kaisha
M Islami	...1604	Hannah	...Zanzibar	...12-5 B &P S N Co
H Ahmadi	...1640	Hughes	...Jeddah	...14-5 B & P S N Co
K Hillglen	...2772	Pillford	...12-5	.....Hull and London T Morrison & Co
M Devanha	4785	Hayward	..Shanghai	26-5P &O S N Co
N Red Cross	..1833	Greenburn	.Dunkirk	8-5 Ralli Bros
O Abouker	2345	Young	.....Dunkirk	..20-5W & A Graham & Co
Q Rahmani	...1873	Geddie	...Jeddah	...8-5...B & P S N Co
T Bohemia	2805	Dobcevich	.....	.....A Lloyds S N Co

M W D D

Britannia. 1970 Davidson...Mauritius...11-5.B&H S N Co

H W P D

L Kaveri.....553 Mahmod.....N F B S N Co Ltd

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Hills Hyacinth s..	Dick.....	Muscat, May 4
	Egypt s	Simmond	London, Apl. 16
	Kaiser s	Holdt	Durban, Apl. 18

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Lhasa s	Cuthbush ...	Karachi
	Wavora s.....	Tipper	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday :—

Steamer Ayuthia, Curtis for Bangkok, &c.
„ Kt. of the Thistle, Baker for Genoa, &c

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—

Steamer King Robert for Antwerp, &c.
„ Gerd for Bangkok, &c.
„ D Balduino for Genoa, &c.
„ Culna for Antwerp, &c.
„ Ahmadi for Jedah, &c.
„ Kt Templar for Antwerp, „

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—230 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales wool, G Gungadas; 50 bales wool, N Goculdas; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, 1,575 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 100 cwts old rubber, C Macdonald and Co; 154 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 116 bales wool, J Moolchand.

Trafford Hall s—25 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Hillglen s—560 cwts horns, E C Nanji; 210 cwts turmeric, J Nurbheram.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—510 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

Fife s—4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Graham s—6,096 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 460 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Graham s—50 bales hemp, 500 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 501 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor; 319 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1,996 cwts rapeseed, J Facheri.

Culna s—1,996 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

King Robert s—4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan MacMillan s—297 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey,

Wellington s—170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5 cwts green stone, N Fatehally and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Aboukir s—10,000 cwts castorseed, 4,560 cwts linseed, 8,036 cwts rapeseed, 8,997 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Planet Neptune s—4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—66 casks goat skins, H M Halim.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—84 casks salted goat skins, H M Halim.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Dco. Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Dco. Baldnino s—5,000 cwts wheat, 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—55 bales cotton. J A Begbie and Co; 2,010 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor; 500 cwts myrabollams. Ebjee Oomersey; 220 bales cotton. The New Mofussil and Co; 382 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 105 cwts gum, T V Godsey Bros; 1,512 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 210 cwts gum, R Damji and Co; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

Dco. Balduino s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

Dco. Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARI.

Dco Balduino s—400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Dco. Balduino s—3,992 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 3,600 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,600 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Dco Balduino s—5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Dco Balduino s—499 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

Bohemia s—360 cwts gingellyseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—50 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 3 cwts horns, 3 cwts ivory, M M Essabhoy; 17 chest opium, P and O Co; 2 pots rosa oil, N S Bharucha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 800 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, April 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col C Pritchard, B
Major A Playfair, I A
Capt A Bredin, I A, B
Capt W M St G Kirke, B
Capt E Butterfield, B
Mr F W Brownrigg, B Cov
Mr J G Dunlop, B Cov
Mr A P Charles, B Cov
Mr C L Alexander, B Cov
Mr E de M Humphries, B Cov
Mr D A Barker, B Cov
Mr W H Cobb, B Cov
Mr E H Wird, B Cov
Mr A P Muddiman, B Cov
Mr C D Steel, B Cov
Mr J S Meston, B Cov
Mr T S Macpherson, B Cov
Mr G R Clarke, B Cov
Mr E Brandes, B
Mr J Coates, B
Mr C H Brakspear, B
Mr J Adam, B
Mr E J Butler, B
Mr D O Witt, B
Mr L E H Yates, B
Mr W D McEaren, B
Mr V C Scott O'Connor, B
Mr C M Prendergast, B
Mr C T Williams, B
Mr J R Sutton, B
Mr G T C Plowden, B
Mr J Patterson, B
Ven C A Gillmore, B
Ven C P Gory, B
Rev P H Chapman, B
Capt J J Robb, 1 M S, M
Mr C T H Johnson, M Cov
Mr P L Moore, M Cov
Major R S Pottinger, Bo
Major J R B G Carter, Bo
Capt H J R Twigg, I M S Bo
Mr R J Kent, Bo
Mr H O B Shoubridge, Bo
Brig-Gen L Herbert, C V O, colonel on Staff
Brig-Gen F Campbell, D S O, Peshawur Inf Bde
Col E H Rivett-Carnac, 8th Cav
Col E H Molesworth, I A
Col R T Crowther, 84 Punj
Col D S Lewis, I A
Capt E Dickson, 74 Punj
Capt P H Dyke, 127 Inf
Capt R G Earle, R E
Capt H W Forsythe, R E
Capt A B Fry, I M S
Lieut R D Beadle, 46 Punj
Lieut R C Christie, 102 Gren
Lieut J E Murray, 87 Punj
Lieut N Ogle, 67 Punj
Lieut B Hartwell, 2-8 G R
Lieut J L Carr, 8 G R
Lieut J St C Darlington, 6 Jat L Inf
Lieut A C Eales, 119 Inf
Lieut A J Farfan, R A
Lieut F Miller, 108 Inf
Lieut G R Mainwaring, 1-39 G R
Lieut S R Shirley, 54 Sikhs
Lieut V S Smith, 32 Lrs.
Lieut-Col A W Newbold, 67th Punj
Lieut-Col G F Fooks, I M S
Major E M Beone, 112 Inf
Major I H Campbell, 7 Lrs
Major K E Nangle, 96 Inf
Major F G Pierce, 120 K G O, Bren
Major A W N Raven, 117 Mah.
Major D F Stuart, 11 Raj
Major W D Daunt, 39 C L H
Major A I R Glasfurd, 97 Deccan Inf
Major H I E Palmer, 25 Cav
Major J Wheeler, 84 Punj
Major G W G Lindesay, 85 Sikhs
Major A S Hamilton, 52 Sikhs
Major G B H Rice, 31 Punj
Major F M Crum, K R R C, Mtd Inf Sch, Peona
Major G H Bell, 27 Punj
Major A H Bolton, 113 Inf
Capt H Greenaway, 69 Punj
Capt E A Hewlett, 14 Lrs
Capt D W H Humphreys, D S O, 1-8 G R
Capt W H Lane, 94 Russell's Inf
Capt H Knox-Niven, 25 Cav
Capt I M C Poole, S and T Corps
Capt S B Combe, 47 Sikhs.
Capt T H S Spaight, R E
Capt W Gibson, B Nagpore Vol R
Capt C A R Hutchisen, 42 Degras
Capt I MacIvor, 39 C I H
Capt A G Stuart, 40 Pathans
Capt C W Webster, 80 Punj
Capt A N Davidson, 67 Punj
Capt A W W Hope, 83 W L I
Capt G B C Irvine, 9 Bhopal Inf
Capt H C Oakes, 28 Lt Cav
Capt H T C Ivens, 26 Punj
Capt W C Anderson, 63 C I
Capt W H Beaob, R E
Capt H I Boyd, 13 Lrs
Capt A H Buist, Guides
Capt W S Craster, 8 Cav
Lieut G Tomes, 59 Sikhs
Lieut J A Pottinger, 30 Punj
Lieut G R Rae, 7 Raj
Lieut H B Stack, 2-8 G R
Lieut G Stoddart, 104 R
Lieut E G Hall, 117 Mah
Lieut S M Cookson, 31 Punj
Lieut J L Eden, 43 E R
Lieut D L Hankin, 18 Inf
Lieut F L Dyer, 93 Burma Inf
Lieut H C Agnew, R E
Lieut H Blackwell, 106 H Prs
Lieut C W Bushell, R E
Lieut L de L Christopher, 40 Pathans.
Lieut C D Daly, 82 Sikh Prs
Lieut Ll Griffith, 107 H Per

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H C Jones, B, 6mo
Mr A J R Hope, B, 4mo
Mr L Robertson, Bo Cov, 1 week
Mr G R Holland, Bo 3 mo M C
Major E Kirkpatric, 59 Sind R 6mo M C
Capt A F S Hill, R E, 6mo M C
Capt A W Daldy, Mil Accts Dept, 2mo M C
Capt S Whitworth Jones, I M S, 6 mo M C
Capt A T Kirkwood, I A, 10 days
Lieut C B Gannon, 113 Inf, to 14-9-09 M C
Lieut N F C Mulloy, 32 Lrs. 6 mo M C
Lieut G N Bignell, 129 Punj 6 mo M C

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CARNELLEY.—April 13, at 34 Bassett Road, W., the wife of William Carnelly, of the Inner Temple Barrister-at Law, of a daughter.

LYALL.—April 18, at Hawkley, Liss, the wife of Capt. C. Noel Lyall, late R.A., of a daughter.

PERCEVAL.—April 13, at Yvery, Camberley, the wife of Col. Edward Maxwell Perceval, D.S.O., R.A., of a son.

PARSONS.—April 19, at 156 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of John Parsons, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—LONG—April 17, at St. Peter and Paul, Fareham, Henry Lethbridge Alexander, Captain, the Dorsetshire Regt., to Dorothy Mary Blanche, daughter of Charles E. B. Long.

DOUGLAS—TOULMIN-SMITH—April 15, at All Saints Church, West Dulwich, Stuart Monro Douglas, son of Sir Robert and Lady Douglas, to Hope, daughter of Mr. Toulmin-Smith.

GOLD—PERRY—April 15, at the Parish Church, Bromley, Philip, son of Sir Charles and Lady Gold, to Amy Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Perry.

GRAN —KINGHAM—April 17, at St. Cuthbert's Church, West Hampstead, Charles Hamilton Grant, I. C. S., B.C.S., Eng., second son of the Rev. A. Grant, M.A., of China, to Alice Marguerite Kingham daughter of Mr. Box Kingham.

MYLES—FLETCHER—April 14, at St. Philip and St. James' Church, Oxford, Surg T. W. Myles, R.N., to Dorothy Hume, daughter of the Rev. Carteret J. H. Fletcher.

WORMALD—CARDWELL—April 15, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, S.W., Major Frederick Wormald, D.S.O., 8th Hussars, to Evelyn Christina, daughter of Mr. T. H. Cardwell.

DEATHS.

BARNEWALL—April 18, at 23 Clivedon Place, Eaton Square, Sir Reginald Barnewall, Bart., aged 71.

BIGG-WHITHER—April 16, Major Edward J. Bigg-Whither, late 28th Regt., aged 72.

BRODHURST—April 13, at Falmouth, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. John Edward Brodhurst, late 4th Dragoon Guards, aged 64.

COOPER—April 17, Robert Cooper, son of R. Jermyn Cooper, Fyfingdales Vicarage, Robin Hood's Bay, Major, 7th Dragoon Guards (retired), aged 46.

FAUGE—April 13, at Winchcap, Canterbury, Sir John William Charles Fagge, Bart., aged 78.

GRAVENER—April 16, at Avenue House, Dorchester, John Alfred Vernon Gravener, lieutenant Royal Navy (retired), son of Capt. J. J. A. Gravener, R.N., aged 25.

HKAPICOTE—April 18, at 102 St. George's Square, S. W., Beatrice Henrietta, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir William Heathcote, Bart.

LEE—April 16, at 51 Welbeck Street, London, W., Arthur Morier Lee, son of Sir George Philip Lee, aged 62.

MARTELLI—April 14, Kate Virginie, the beloved wife of Lt.-Colonel N. C. Martelli, Indian Army, Monabeg, Fermoy, Co. Cork, very suddenly, of pneumonia.

PALMER—April 14, at Westcliff, Charles Alfred Spencer, son of the late Major-Gen. H. S. Palmer, R. E.

POLE—April 14, at Buzzacot, North Devon, Major-Gen. Charles van Notton Pole, of the Grenadier Guards and Cape Mounted Rifles, aged 80.

STEWART—April 14, at Falmouth, Hugh Stewart, late captain R. A., aged 67.

WORTHAM—April 13, in London, Hale Young Wortham, Major-General, retired, R. A., aged 71.

INDIA.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—April 29, at Lahore, Mary Anderson, the widow of the late F. R. Anderson, aged 79 years.

O'CALLAGHAN—April 29, at Saharanpur, James William O'Callaghan, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., in his fifty-fifth year.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 0-31m., 1-22a. Low water, 6-34m., 7-13a.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Semi-final round, Marine Lines.

Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 1-7m., 2-2a. Low water, 7-6m., 7-52a.

New Turkish Sultan: Meeting of Muhomedans, Undria Street, 5 p. m.

Maxim: "It is easy to lend and hard to borrow money."—DETROIT NEWS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 13th, Last Quarter, 10h. 15-3m. a.m.; May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12-0m. p.m.; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m.; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m.; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m.; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, May 10.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Semi-final round. Marine Lines. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 1-46m., 2-17a. Low water, 7-41m., 8-38a.

Tuesday, May 11.—Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 2-30m., 3-40a. Low water, 8 22m., 9-42a.

Wednesday, May 12.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, 121 Medows Street, 3 p. m. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Final Marine Lines. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 3-29m., 4-42a. Low water, 9-19m., 11-13a.

A TEMPERANCE SOCIAL will be given by the Officers and members of the "Edina" Lodge No. 24, I. O. G. T. in the Wesleyan School room, Byculla to-day, Saturday, at 5-30 p.m. All are cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Delhi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 12th instant. The Parcel mail for China closes at the new General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

THE RYAN PRESENTATION FUND.—Messrs Rustom K R Cama and H D Padamji, the Honorary Secretaries of the Ryan Presentation Fund, beg to acknowledge the following further subscribtions. Messrs Dharamsey and Nurotum Morarji Goculdas Rs 50; Mr N V Mandlik, Rs 10; Sir Vithuldas D Thackersey and Madhowji D Thackersey, Rs 50; Messrs Boyce and Co, Rs 25; Messrs E D Sassoon and Co, Rs 25; Mr N B Ibrahim, Rs 25; Mr G L Ibrahim, Rs 10; Messrs Thomas Cook and Son, Rs 25; Messrs Pearse and Co, Rs 10; Mr S Benjamin, Rs 10; Mr F, Rs 25; Mr A P, Rs 10; Mr M D Jijibhoy, Rs 10; Mr J E Mody, Rs 15; and Mr A S Framji, Rs 10.

FIRE IN A BRASS FOUNDRY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in a brass foundry owned by Abdul Ali Abdul Husaine, a Bori, and situated in Bhendi Bazar. The foundry was worked by an oil engine and the oil-can feeding the engine was being pumped when the bottom of the can gave way. The oil spread on the floor, and the flames in the engine set the place on fire. The workmen attempted to put out the fire by pouring water on it, but the flames extended to the roof. The Fire Brigade was informed and the Babula Tank engine arrived on the spot, but it was not required to work. The Fire Brigade men extinguished the fire. The owner of the foundry and his servant Mahomed Issa were injured by the hot oil falling on them. They were taken to the J. J. Hospital. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. E. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer, Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	Karnool ... E. Whelan
Overture	Le Dieu et la Bayadiere .. Amber
Selection	Bonnie Scotland ... Ord Hume
Valse	Love & Life in Vienna .. Komzak
Selection	Jelly Jingles ... Williams
Intermezzo	Plus qui Reine ... Bonheur
Barn Dance	Teasing ... Pether

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Meade and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahratta will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Quick Step ... Malfiggiani
Overture	La Reine Dun Tour ... Adams
Ronda	Finale ... Malfiggiani
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore ... Godfrey
Valse	The Dancing Girl ... Coote
Song	The Star of Bethlehem ... Gounod
Polka	The Jolly Little Top ... Convelart

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Hallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	Territorial ... Blankenburg.
Overture	Mosaniello ... Auber,
Polka (Cornet Duet)	Friendly Rival ... Godfrey.
Reminiscences of All Nations	... Godfrey.
Valse	Andalusische Liebestranme ... Friedemann.
Selection	The Geisha ... Jones,
American Sketch	Down South ... Myddleton.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, at the Victoria Gardens, commencing at 6 p.m. to-morrow, Sunday:—

March	Kurnool ... E. Whelan,
Overture	Le Dieu et la Bagadier ... Auber.
Selection	Bonnie Scotland ... Ord Hume,
Valse	Love and Life in Vienna .. Komzak.
Selection	Jolly Jingles ... Williams.
Intermezzo	Plus qui Reine ... Benheur.
Barn Dance	Teasing ... Pether.

THE LATE MR. CHUTTOORBHUJ MORARJI.

A MEETING of the Cutchi and Halai Bhattia communities of Bombay was held on Thursday afternoon in the old Mahajanwady in Kalbadevi Road, to record the regret of the community at the death of Mr. Chuttoorbhuj Morarji, J. P., the secretary, treasurer, and manager of the Cutchi Mahajan, and to send a letter of sympathy to his family. The Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey was called to the chair.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said: Mr. Chuttoorbhuj had for a period of twenty-seven years rendered most valuable services to their community, for which his name should for ever be remembered with gratitude among them, His was the only instance of a member devoting himself to the good of the community for such a long period. He was a man of orthodox views, but those who had come in contact with him, as the Chairman had done, knew well how patiently he heard both sides of a story, and how impartial and independent was his judgment in all important questions. He was a zealous advocate of Hinduism and of its tenets. He latterly changed his opinion with regard to Hindus travelling in foreign countries, and said it was not against the spirit of the Shastras, if, during the period of travel, they adhered strictly to the injunctions of their religion. He contributed materially in establishing orphanages for poor children of their community. His good work would be remembered among them for many generations to come. On the motion of the Chairman, it was resolved to record with deep regret the death of Mr. Chuttoorbhuj, who had rendered invaluable services to the community for the long period of twenty-seven years; and to convey to his family their heart-felt sympathy in the loss they had sustained.

Mr. Mulji Haridas seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. Hirji Topun and Rao Saheb Hurjivan Sunderdas. The deceased, they said, not only assisted members of his own caste, but also members of the whole Hindu community with his purse and good counsel. Any student, who went to him for aid and advice, never returned disappointed. He was a man of a high soul and most liberal sentiments, and as such deserved to be honoured after death as much as he was loved and esteemed while alive.

The proposition was carried cordially. On the motion of Mr. Morarji Kanji Matani, seconded by Mr. Mahdavji Thackersey, it was resolved to authorise the Chairman to send a letter of sympathy to the deceased gentleman's family.

On the proposition of Mr. Runchordas Thackersey seconded by Mr. Morarji Dewji, it was resolved that, at the joint expense of the Cutchi and Halai Bhattia Mahajan, a life-size portrait of the deceased gentleman be executed and placed in the Mahajanwady. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.

AT Middleton's Moving Pictures, on the Maidan, Bombay, when the programme is changed this evening, the fine series of views of London will be continued. The pictures will include scenes in Petticoat Lane, Covent Garden, the Strand, Ludgate Hill, Charing Cross and the Bank. Amongst the excellent miscellaneous programme which will accompany these will be "When the Devil Drives," "His First Balloon Ascent," "The Magnetic Man," and "A Sensational Steeplechase." This last, a lengthy film of over 800 feet is indeed sensational, there being a fall at nearly every fence.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF 1, 2, 3 SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S

INEXPENSIVE AND SMART

NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate REFINEMENT, GOOD TASTE, AND EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at 59, ESPLANADE ROAD, and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 16, CHOWRINGHEE.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF BOAT-PROTECTORS.

One Shahbudin Sheik Ahmed was charged with stealing eleven packets of boat-protectors, valued at Rs. 1-6. The charge against the accused was that on Thursday afternoon he abstracted the eleven packets from a case lying in a shed in the Victoria Dock. He then went to another shed where he was hiding the boat-protectors under a railing when a Port Trust peon, who had been watching the accused's movements called a Policemen, who arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, (Chief Presidency Magistrate.)

TURNING PICE INTO HALF RUPEES.

Inspector Jones charged Akbarali Hyderali, Mahomedan, with being in possession of materials to counterfeit coins. The case for the prosecution was that on Wednesday evening the accused was seen surrounded by a crowd in Duncan Road and telling the people that he could turn a pice into a half-rupee coin and a pie into a two-anna piece. He produced two kinds of liquid one of which, he said, could give a bright silver hue to copper, and the other could restore the original colour of the metal. On seeing the crowd, a Policeman came up and arrested the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate recorded the evidence and committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

POLICEMAN CONVICTED.

Inspector Stenson charged Shankar Vishnu, a police sepoy, with causing hurt to Abaji Anant, a tea-shop keeper in Babula Tank Road, and also his mother Bhagirthi and servant Anant.

The complaint was that the accused went to the shop and had a cup of tea, for which he would not pay. An altercation ensued and it was alleged for the prosecution, that the accused threw the complainant into the pan of boiling oil, kept on a fire place in the shop. The oil splashed and the hot liguid fell on Bhagirthi and Anant who were both scalded. The complainant was taken to the hospital having been seriously injured.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, observed that the accused had attempted to prove that the complainant had given him ample cause for provocation, but that the defence appeared to be got up. The Court was asked not to send the accused to jail. But this was a case in which a Policeman wanted to avoid payment for things purchased and over and above that he used criminal force against the shopkeeper. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT

Before Messrs. C. B. Robinson (Chairman), and S. P. Jeevandas.

ANIMALS IN UNFIT CONDITION.

Their Worships disposed of 15 cases, including one in which Raga Limba and two others, drivers, in the employ of one Tirpati Khandoo, who contracts to supply bullocks to the Municipality, were charged with using animals to draw Municipal sullage water carts while in an unfit condition. The first accused was fined Rs. 4-8 and the other accused Rs. 1-8 each.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. J. F. Parekh (Chairman), and K. R. Kama.

Their Worships disposed of 59 cases yesterday morning.

GIRGAON

Before Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandeker (Chairman), and Mr. N. S. Bengalee.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 35 cases, most of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obsruction in a public place, and against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There must be among those of your readers who swelter in Bombay some who will be glad to learn that Matheran hotels are no longer the fearsome places they were last year. A new leaf has been turned, and cleanliness so long ignored has at last obtained attention. A marked change for the better is observable in all of them and the hotelkeepers begin to realise that the removal of dirt is no cossly reform; on the contrary, it is the cheapest way to prosperity. It is now a common thing to hear visitors remarking on the improvements both in food and lodging that have been made since last year. Matheran has settled down after the wild galeties of Easter, but the echoes of that time may still be heard—of the trippers who turned the place into a veritable "Amsted 'Bath," and kept the ball a rollin' down to Neral. A last scene was witnessed on this route in a first-class carriage. A mixed party of roysterers including three women (beg pardon, I mean ladies) were so refreshed by the air of the hill that they drank their stimulants straight from the bottle without any false shame. They are gone and "we ne'er shall look upon their like again," if we can help it.

The railway seems to be orushing out the road traffic a bit prematurely. On Saturday last the afternoon passengers only arrived at the end of dinner, the engine having had to stop six times in order to take breath, and the firing was so hard that red hot ashes were discharged in streams from the chimney to fall and ignite the grass along the route. At the watering station the hose leaked heavily and the water valve was too small. An inordinate time was spent in filling the tank, and finally coal was passed in by handfuls without the aid of baskets. The copious discharge of fuel from the chimney indicates a furnace that is ton small for the work.

Many people would revert to the road route were it not that this system has very unwisely been allowed to fall into disorder. For the sake of the hill, the old route should not have been disturbed until the railway got into better working order. Once on the plateau the visitor finds himself in the land where it is always afternoon, where he may walk about in dry clothes, sleep cool o' nights and awake before dawn to the song of birds, among whom the crow has no place.—Yours, etc.,

GARBUT.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt, with thanks, of the sum of Rs. 275 collected by you to date in aid of the Soldiers' Home Fund. I might inform you that we have also received a sum of Rs. 50 from Major R. L. Morris, Cantonment Magistrate, Fyzabad; also one Primus stove from the Stove Depot, Churchgate Street, Bombay, and shall be glad if you will see your way to

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION INTO CROWN COLONIES.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday, April 21 Lord Monk Bretton called attention to the vital statistics of Mauritius, and asked whether the effects of Indian immigration on the French populatio will come under the consideration of Lord Sanderson's Committee. If that was to be so, he further asked how evidence would be taken. Lord Hindlip also asked whether it was intended that the views of the various Crown colonies affected should be placed before the Committee, and whether evidence other than official would be taken.

Lord Crewe, in a general reply, said that outside the self-governing dominions there were colonies and protectorates with a population of between twenty-five and forty millions. The Government felt that if anything could be done to promote the interchange between them and the great Indian Empire it must be to the advantage of the empire as a whole. They hoped the Committee might serve the needs of India as well as the needs of the Colonies by indicating and directing the places and the methods on which and by which Indian immigration could best be carried out. The last thing desired was to exploit the labour of India. The Government wished to have every point of view as far as possible placed before the Committee. As to the Mauritius, there was no swamping of the rest of the population by Indians.

After some remarks from Lord Sanderson explaining the work of the Committee, and expressing his opinion that there would be no difficulty in getting necessary evidence, Lord Stanmore withdrew his motion for papers.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

In the House of Commons Monday, April 19. The House went into Committee on the Indian Councils Bill, and on the first clause, which amends the constitution of the Legislative Councils by providing that there shall be elected as well as nominated members.

Mr. Mackarness moved that no British subject in India should be disqualified for election or nomination by reason of his having been deported and imprisoned without having first been charged with and convicted of an offence. No more mischievous amendment than this could be moved, declared Mr Rees, and he affirmed that every native who had been deported had made himself conspicuous by hostility to the British Government.

Mr. Hobhouse, who was at one time in the India Office, and who had charge of the Bill in the absence through illness of Mr. Buchanan, while declining to accept the amendment, replied in very conciliatory terms. The Government, he said did not intend that deportation should of itself be a ground for disqualifying a man, after his release, for election to a Legislative Council. It was true that the Secretary of State had declared that sedition would be punished with unfaltering rigour, but, Mr. Hobhouse said, there was no inconsistency between that declaration and the policy he had just announced. It was quite possible to deal with seditious persons with unfaltering rigour and yet when the sedition had been condoned by deportation to say, "You have been punished for your offence; the calendar is clear, and you can start afresh."

Lord Percy heard this announcement with surprise and disappointment. It was very undesirable, he held, that the door should be opened for the extensive election of persons whose actions had brought them within the operation of the Act of 1818. A man who had incurred the punishment of deportation was not the right kind of person to serve on a Legislative Council and he feared that Mr. Hobhouse's declaration would be construed as an indication that the House did not take a very serious view of the offences for which deportation could be enforced. While desiring the retention of the general disqualification of deported persons he would leave it to the discretion of the authorities in India to make exceptions.

After Mr. Sinclair, who was a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council from 1899 to 1902, had expressed the opinion that it would be a great political blunder to accept the amendment, Sir Charles Dilke pointed out that this grant of reforms might lose its grace if anything were done to lead natives in India to think that persons whom the Government disliked would be excluded from service on the Councils.

Mr. John Ellis, Under Secretary for India in 1905, congratulated the Government on the decision to which they had come but he could not vote for the amendment because he believed that the discretion of the authorities on the spot ought largely to be left unimpaired. The procedure under the old Act of 1818 he regarded as hateful, and he insisted that it should be watched closely.

By several speakers Mr. Hobhouse was challenged to explain why the Government, while adopting the principle of the amendment, refused to embody it in the Bill, and in explanation he submitted that the question of the qualification of deported persons should be dealt with by regulations drawn up by the Government of India, for which, however, responsibility would, of course, rest on the Secretary of State. The difference between the Government and the Liberal supporters of the amendment was one of form rather than of spirit.

Mr. Mackarness offered to withdraw his proposal, but the Unionist members objected, and the amendment was negatived.

Dr Rutherford then moved that the number of official and nominated members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and of the Legislative Councils of the Lieutenant-Governors of provinces should not exceed the number of the elected members. In the course of his speech the hon. member spoke of Lord Curzon as the "peacock of reaction," and he avowed that the object of his proposal was to facilitate the establishment of representative government.

Mr. Rees having denounced the amendment as an exhibition of abysmal ignorance, Mr. Hobhouse represented that the effect of this demand, if granted, would be to hand over the destinies of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to the small section of Indians who were organised and Anglicised. The Government were bound to hold the balance fairly between all communities, especially between those that were organised and those that were not. It was impossible for the Government, having regard to the future stability of affairs in India, to accept the amendment. It was negatived.

Lord Percy asked for an assurance that the arrangments made would secure adequate Mahomedan representation, and Mr. Hobhouse reaffirmed Lord Morley's declaration that the representation accorded to the Mahomedans would not only be sufficient but somewhat in access of their actual numerical right. He read a telegram from the Viceroy, dated April 12, describing the methods proposed for securing the independent representation of Mahomedans, for whom a certain number of seats would be reserved. The matter would require different handling in different provinces.

Lord Ronaldshay thought that the Government had shown indecision and vacillation. The Mahomedans had understood that they were to have a separate register, and would not be satisfied with anything short of that. Under a mixed electoral system they would not have their fair share of representation.

Sir H. Cotton objected strongly to any discrimination between denominational interests in India.

The clause having been agreed to Mr. Joynson-Hicks moved in Clause 2, that the number of ordinary members of the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay should be such number not exceeding three as the Secretary of State might from time to time direct. The number provided for in the clause is four. The hon. member explained that he had efficient administrations in view.

Mr. Hobhouse's reply was that this modification could not be made because there would be a pressure of business at no distant date, which would render necessary a redistribution of the burden of work and an enlargement of the Councils.

Lord Percy called attention to the fact that under the clause as it stood there might be three out of five members on a Council who would have no administrative experience whatever. Such a state of things would constitute a great danger.

A division was taken, and the amendment was rejected by 133 votes against 30. The clause was then agreed to, as were the remaining clauses, after amendments had been disposed of.

Mr. Hobhouse then proposed the reinsertion of the clause, struck out by the Lords, empowering the Viceroy in Council to create new Executive Councils. In a long and clear presentment of the case for restoring this provision, he laid stress on the fact thet similar proposals had been made in the past. He expressed the opinion that some of the leading peers who had questioned the expediency of granting this power had recently seen reason to modify their hostility, and he mentioned that several members of Lord Curzon's Government, including Lord Kitchener, who had opposed the plan, now accepted it. The creation of additional Provincial Executive Councils would, he believed, make for continuity of policy and would strengthen rather than weaken the hands of the executive authorities.

Lord Percy, with a brief, pointed speech, led the opposition to the clause. The lords who had spoken against it, he reminded the House, had nearly all held high official positions in India and their position was therefore strong. No new arguments had been adduced by Mr. Hobhouse, and it had not been shown that any Lieutenant-Governor, besides the Governor of Bengal, desired this change.

There were several other speeches, then, on a division, the clause was added to the Bill by 118 votes against 22, and the Bill passed through Committee.

THE PERSIAN DISORDERS.

On Tuesday, April 20, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Foreign Office had any information to the effect that the Parliamentarians in Persia were acting in concert with the Babis or that there was any connection between the two movements.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who replied, said: I have received no information as to the attitude of the Babis in connection with the Nationalist movement in Persia.

Mr. Rees also asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could give the House any information regarding the proportion of Persians in the parliamentary forces at Resht

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I have no information on the precise point raised by the hon. member, but I am informed that the number of Caucasians present in the Nationalist force at Resht is about 350.

POWERS OF NATIVE STATES.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any statistics are available to show to what extent Native States in India avail themselves of the powers which they possess similar to those which the British Government has under Regulation III, of 1818, or other regulations, if any, of the like character.

Mr. Hobhouse, who replied, said: So far as the Secretary of State is aware no such statistics are available.

INCITING TO DISAFFECTION IN THE VIZAGAPATAM AND GANGAM DISTRICTS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that certain disaffected persons have from time to time been in the habit of inciting to discontent and disaffection, and, in extreme cases armed rebellion, the ignorant tribes inhabiting the malarious hills in and adjoining the Vizagapatam district, and that within the last thirty three years it has, in consequence of the activities of such persons, been necessary to send into the aforesaid malarious districts British-Indian troops, who have suffered much from disease and exposure; whether the agents to the Governor of Madras in the Vizagapatam and Gangam districts are empowered by various laws and regulations with powers similar to those of Regulation III of 1818; if so whether he will move the Government of India on no account to deprive the said agents to the Governor of such powers, the discreet exercise of which conduces largely to the peace and prosperity of the inhabitants of the remote and malarious tracts situated between the Northern Sircars and the Central Provinces of India.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State is aware that the hilly tracts in the east of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts of the Madras Presidency are inhabited by ignorant aboriginal tribes as stated in the question, and that these tribes have occasionally given trouble which has required the armed intervention of the Government. He is also aware that the administration of these backward tracts is carried on by the collectors as agents to the Government under special laws—Madras Regulation II. of 1819 and Act XXI. of 1839. There is no attention of interesting with the operation of these enactments.

THE DISORDERS IN PERSIA.

On Thursday, April 22, Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he could furnish the House with any information with regard to the present condition of Persia; and whether he was in a position to state what steps his Majesty's Government were taking with a view to putting an end to the present state of affairs and to the safeguarding of British life and property.

Sir E. Grey: The representatives of Great Britain and Russia at Teheran, as the result of their representations, have obtained the Shah's consent to a six days' armistice at Tabriz during which food may be introduced into the town. Bushire, from which the Governor has fled, is still in the hands of Sayyid Mortezа and his Thangistani followers, who are nominally champions of the Nationalist cause. Bluejackets have been landed there from his Majesty's ship "Fox" for the protection of the lives and property of foreigners. I have no reports of danger to British subjects in other places. The only apparent way to put an end to the present state of affairs is for the Shah to introduce reforms, to dismiss advisers who are both reactionary and incompetent, and to convoke an Assembly. This might have an immediate effect in pacifying the country, and would thus make a better state of things and reforms possible. The British and Russian representatives at Teheran have made jointly the most serious representations to the Shah to this effect. Tabriz is the one place where the situation is critical, and should negotiations during the armistice fail to effect a settlement, the Russian Government, who alone are in a position to act there, have made arrangements which will, I trust, secure the opening of the road to supplies of food for the town and protect foreign subjects in it.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he had recently received a telegram from British residents in Tabriz asking for protection; and, if so whether he could say what steps he was taking in the matter.

Sir E Grey: On the 19th inst. I received a telegram from British subjects at Tabriz, stating that they were in imminent danger of attack. As regards the second part of the hon. member's question, I beg to refer him to my reply returned to-day to the hon. member for the St. Andrew's district.

Major Anstruther-Gray: What is the date of the expiration of the six days' armistice?

Sir E Grey: I think it expires on Monday, but I am not quite sure.

THE TRANSVAAL AND BRITISH INDIANS.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether he was aware that about two-thirds of the British Indians who were domiciled and resident in the Transvaal before the war had either left South Africa or been deported; whether that was owing to their less favourable treatment in the Transvaal colony than in the late Transvaal Republic; whether on April 11 a mass meeting of British Indians took place in the Transvaal to protest against General Botha's statement that many Asiatics were content with the present conditions in the Transvaal as affecting themselves; and whether, having regard to the fact that the British Indian population was now reduced to half normal, the rest having fled the country or been deported, representations would be made to the Transvaal Government to mitigate the treatment imposed on these British subjects.

Col. Seely, in reply, said:—Complete figures for the British Indian population in the Transvaal are not available. It appears from an estimate furnished to Lord Milner in March 1899 that there were about 5,400 to 5,600 traders and hawkers in the Transvaal at that time. A later estimate made after the war put the total number of Asiatics at over 15,000 before the war. At the time of the British occupation the official estimates was that the Asiatic population barely numbered 2,000. Up to March 5, 1903, 4,902 permits had been sanctioned but a large number of Asiatics entered the colony without authority, and the total of the Asiatics at that time was put at about 10,000. It is natural that there should have been some diminution in the number, as a proportion of those who left the country on the outbreak of the war must have been unable or unwilling to return. The figures published on page 35 of Cd. 4327 show that 9,155 applications to register under the compromise of January 1908 had been received before August 1908, and these covered practically every adult male Asiatic in the country whether legally or illegally resident, and that of these 7,773 had been granted, in addition to 600 who had previously registered. The Secretary of State has no information as to the mass meeting. The action of the Transvaal Government is doubtless taken in pursuance of the law on the lines explained by the Secretary of State in another place on March 24, and as at present advised he sees no reason to make representations on behalf of persons who would appear to be breaking the provisions of laws which have been duly enacted and have received the Royal Assent.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE SIND POLICE.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that dissatisfaction prevails among the European officers of police in Sind owing to the fact that natives of India have been promoted over their heads regardless of seniority, and of the fact that in some cases such natives of India have not had entirely satisfactory records; and whether the Government will make inquiries into the matter.

The reply is: The Secretary of State has no information on the subject. If the hon. member will supply some further details, he will consider whether an inquiry is desirable.

THE COCONADA RIOTS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any action has been taken by the Government of Madras to relieve European non-officials of Coconada, who were sufferers in the recent riots, from payment of a share of the cost of the punitive police force imposed upon the town.

The Under Secretary replies: I would refer the hon. member to the answer I gave to a similar question on Nov. 23 last. The Secretary of State has received no official information on the subject.

SIGNALS TO MARS

A Costly Heliograph

Professor William Henry Pickering, one of the famous brothers who are in charge of the astronomical observatory at Harvard, is prepared, he asserts to communicate with the inhabitants of Mars next July if he can obtain the £2,000,000 necessary for the operation.

Mr. Pickering (telegraths our New York correspondent), who constructed the celebrated observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, believes with Professor Lowell that Mars is inhabited by people of high intelligence. In July, he says, Mars will be 5,000,000 miles nearer the earth than ever before.

Professor Prickering plan is to establish a series of mirrors occupying an area of a quarter of a mile, which will be attached to one great axis paralled with that of the earth, and will be run by motors timed to make complete revolutions every twenty four hours.

"The light thus reflected," he says, "would easily be discernible by the aid of telescopes of the Martians. We should begin a series of flashes, cutting off the sun's rays for an instant, and then throwing them on the mirrors again, repeating this at irregular intervalls according to the telegraphic code of dots and dashes. This ought at once to attract the attention of the Martians, who will give an answering signal. Once such a signal is received it will be a comparatively easy matter to establish a code and transmit massages."

Professor Pickering is ready to furnish such a code, and says he is confident that if this proposed plan could be adopted, we on earth should be able eventually to converse with the Martians.

STRANGE STORY OF PUBLIC SPEECH.

Platform Impersonation.

London, April. 24.

A strange story of the successful impersonation of the Hon. Charles Lister, son and heir of Lord Ribblesdale, is told in the following letter which the Press Association says it has received from him:

"I observe that I have been reported as addressing an Independent Labour Party meeting at Rochdale, in company with Mr. Grayson, and that certain statements have been attributed to me in connection with the said meeting.

"I desire to state that at that meeting I was successfully impersonated. I have Mr. Grayson's evidence to this effect.

"It would be no hard matter to impersonate me in Rochdale, seeing that I have never been to Rochdale, much less addressed a meeting in Rochdale, and my visit to that town is for me a pleasure to come. I append Mr. Victor Grayson's statement:—

April 23, 1909.

I have no hesitation in saying that the gentleman presuming to be Mr. Charles Lister at my Rochdale meeting bears no remote resemblance to the bearer of this note who has given me documentary evidence that he is the Hon. Charles Lister.—Signed, Victor Grayson.

"I wish to disclaim all responsibility for the sentiments ascribed to me in reports of the meeting that have appeared in the Press."

MYSTERY OF THE MEETING.

The man who was described at the Rochdale meeting on Sunday night as the Hon. Charles Lister, and who introduced Mr. Grayson to the audience said that he held the same views as Mr. Grayson. He hoped to live to see the day when the aristocrats of the country, who would always be unemployed, would be seen parading the streets of London with a banner bearing the inscription: "Curse your charity, we want work."

When he resumed his seat he sent a written message to the reporters table, "You must not report my speech in the Press." Later he sent a verbal message that newspapers publishing his remarks would be prosecuted.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	6	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	13	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	4	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	7	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	4	2	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	40	37	138
This day last year	51	41	130
Do. 1907			128

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 7th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	86	54	8
B	219	173	16
C	147	44	11
D	110	40	7
E	147	42	7
F	77	12	0
G	73	0	0
Total to date	859	365	49
Total rats killed			1,224

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 7.

The storm in the South of the Peninsula has intensified slightly, but is moving North-westwards only very slowly. It is causing very rough seas and heavy rainfall, but its centre has not yet crossed the coast into the Arabian Sea. Calicut had ten inches; Mercara, seven; Mangalore, six; Trivandrum, Ootacamund and Mysore, three; Chitaldroog and Coimbatore, two. In North-East India rainfall occurred locally in Assam, but Cherra poonjee reports eleven inches.

Temperature remains low in North-West India and South of the Peninsula, but in parts of North-East India it is somewhat higher than usual. Clouds have decreased considerably in the South of the Peninsula and only the Western districts now have completely overcast skies.

Forecast—Heavy rain is likely to continue in the South-West of the Peninsula.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Storm Signal. Storm intensified slightly. Moving very slowly North-westwards. Not yet crossed the Coast. Hoist warning Signal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear and the air is drier than usual in the north-west Punjab while elsewhere the usual amount of moisture is present in it. Day temperature is generally below the average while night temperature is normal except for a defect at Sirsa and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect in the north-east and normal over the rest of the division. Temperature during day has fallen at Allahabad where it is now in defect while during night it is in defect in northern half.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is normal at Karachi and in defect over the rest of the division; night temperature has fallen in Sind and it is 15° below the average at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and the air is much drier than usual everywhere. Temperatures both maximum and minimum are normal but the former is in defect at Neemuch and in excess at Surat and the latter in defect in Cutch and at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Berar and at Chanda and Nagpur while they are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is slightly above normal in the south-east and normal or in defect in other places. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Saogor.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 1·50 inches of rain. Cloud has decreased at Bombay but skies remain moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the south while it contains the average amount of moisture in other places. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded but the amount of moisture in the air is normal or below it in the Deccan but it is in excess at Hyderabad. Maximum is from 9° to 14° below the average at Bijapur and Hyderabad and minimum is normal or in slight excess.

General Remarks.—The storm in the neighbourhood of Mangalore is a little intensified and is almost stationary and appears to move in a westerly direction. It has given general rain in the Peninsula and heavy rain on the Malabar Coast; the chief amounts being 9·81 inches at Calicut, 5·77 inches at Mangalore, 2·98 inches at Cochin, 2·22 inches at Coimbatore and 1·50 inches at Kharwar. Sea is still rough on the Malabar Coast and at Colombo and pressure gradients are steep.

The weather to the south of Latitude 18° is very unsettled and general rain is yet probable.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire (6th)	87·1	76·6	...	7·51
Jask	?	73·8	...	2·12
Muskat (6th)	94·3	75·6	...	1·94
Multan	96·8	68·5	...	2·31
Rawalpindi	88·9	64·4	...	7·40
Lahore	97·9	67·2	...	4·09
Sirsa	101·3	67·6	...	3·64
Ambala	100·5	67·0	...	2·59
Delhi	98·7	75·2	...	5·31
Agra	103·0	72·0	...	4·08
Mainpuri	107·3	71·9	...	2·34
Jhansi	107·5	78·5	...	1·98
Cawnpore	106·3	70·0	...	3·93
Allahabad	99·6	76·0	...	1·75
Jacobabad	100·6	60·8	...	0·80
Karachi	94·0	69·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	98·4	71·7	...	3·24
Jaipur	101·7	72·6	...	2·92
Kotah	106·5	78·1	...	2·36
Bhuj	105·1	71·0	...	0·44
Dwarka	86·3	76·7	...	0·12
Veraval	88·7	66·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	102·4	70·2	...	0·71
Bhavnagar Para	107·1	74·8	...	2·14
Surat	105·6	75·1	...	0·06
Ahmedabad	109·6	75·2	...	0·16
Deesa	103·8	76·4	...	0·12
Neemuch	97·0	72·8	...	1·15
Indore	105·6	72·1	...	0·66
Jubbulpore	103·0	79·8	...	4·26
Saugor	109·1	81·4	...	3·22
Hoshangabad	111·2	85·1	...	2·05
Khandwa	110·7	82·6	...	0·12
Akola	110·7	82·6	...	1·25
Amraoti	106·3	81·3	...	1·52
Nagpur	...	...	...	5·96
Chanda	103·5	83·0	...	2·91
Raipur	104·7	82·1	...	5·89
Bombay	90·3	81·5	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	92·3	79·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	88·0	79·7	...	0·41
Karwar	89·3	74·0	1·50	1·87
Malegaon	106·9	79·6	...	0·79
Ahamednagar	102·9	79·0	...	0·54
Poona	104·5	77·8	...	0·99
Sholapur	103·3	81·4	...	0·29
Bijapur	93·2	76·2	...	0·28
Belgaum	93·8	73·1	...	0·91
Aurangabad	104·7	82·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	101·9	80·2	...	0·80
Hyderabad	90·3	77·2	...	2·50
Mangalore	84·7	74·4	5·77	10·12
Calicut	79·8	75·1	9·81	26·75
Cochin	83·7	75·8	2·98	12·38
Colombo	86·0	78·5	0·36	16·80
Masulipatam	88·8	76·2	0·18	4·93
Bellary	83·0	72·3	0·95	2·65
Cuddapah	89·7	76·6	0·09	6·10
Madras	84·9	77·0	0·39	34·86
Bangalore	75·3	66·8	0·59	12·93
Coimbatore	74·4	70·3	2·25	9·38
Trichinopoly	84·6	74·3	0·15	11·27
Negapatam	84·9	76·0	0·30	15·19

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESSES AT THE CONCOURS HIPPIQUE.

Here it is that new dresses bloom like flowers in the spring, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. No woman who respects herself—as we say here—would appear in aught but a new gown at the Concours Hippique, or great fashionable horse show at the Grand Palais. Here comes a modern Tanagra, for instance, clad in leaf-green Shantung. The skirt seems to wind round her shapely limbs and fall in billows about her feet. The coat is long, straight, and clinging, exquisitely braided, and open at the sides. The collar—an innocent 1830 school-girl's collar—is of rare old embroidery, with just a subtle suggestion of deep reddish purple at the neck. Long tasselled ends tie the coat in front. The hat is black, with a wild spray of green aigrettes, and the inside of the brim is of green straw. Great waves of black hair are pinned to this brim with pearl headed pins. It shades the pale oval of the face. The tall crutch handled "en tout cas" is green, and the lady wears a sautoir chain hung with jade charms of Chinese origin. Sensational was an old-world gown of very thin crepe in the new raspberry pink. The skirt was gathered from waist to hem in three large "puffs," and the sleeves matched the skirt on a miniature scale; with this was worn a quaint chapeau of black straw trimmed with clumps of baby" variegated roses and a gigantic ribbon bow. More sportive and workmanlike was a severe American-cut tailor costume of gold and brown, with a waistcoat of "pain brule" coloured cloth and flat gold buttons. The hat of wide brown straw was deliciously trimmed with a spray of nuts and leaves, composed of straw in the brown and "pain brule" shades—a perfect hat for travelling, as no amount of sea spray or rain would affect it. A touch of cherry red in the tie gave the required note of colour to a most "fetching" costume. The hats were fabulous. Some presented perfect fireworks of osprey, and made one think of India braves ready for a war dance! Pushed up at one side, pulled over the ear at another, these fearsome productions did not rob the wearer of their charm, much to one's surprise. I saw several plain and unvarnished gathered skirts of the old-fashioned housemaid type. In the costumes green was the dominant note—a yellowish lime green, fresh apple and leaf green and a curious Egyptian dark green and blue shade. It would be trying to wear such colours did the Parisienne not understand the art of making up to their requirements. Parma and heliotrope made a good show, and there were quite a number of shepherd's plaids, with embroidered silk spots of Empire green, scarlet, or vivid blue dotted over the surface—a novelty that will modernise our pet white and black checks. The new ribbed serges, cachemire de soie and satin de laine, I noticed, were much used for dresses and costumes.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Tours in C.
Hymns.—261, 207, 317.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles.—Chants.
Hymns.—218, 22, 265.
Collections for—Society for propagation of Christian Knowledge.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Wednesday:—Choral Evensong, at 6-30 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong, Preacher the Revd. George Hewitt.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—522. 127, 176.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—36, 531, 207.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—536, 235, 537.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
8 a. m.—Matins—Other Days.
Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

9 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—320, 318, 324.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—137, 229, 207, 537.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—(Choral) Matins and Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Catechizing.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
7 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the Bombay Diocesan Church Society.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Geo. P. Taylor.
Hymns.—193, 12, 364.
Psalm.—122.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
Preacherr Revd. Dr. Taylor.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—119.
Hymns.—256, 386, 351.
Preacher—Rev. J. Cameron.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
Pastor, Rev. Frederick Wood.
11 a. m.—Sunday Services.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, the Pastor.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
8-30 p. m.—Men's Social Hour.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD,
Opposite Byculla Club.
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Service.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
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ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

Exemplary Sentences.

JUDGE'S REMARKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Intimation was sent late last night to the parties concerned in the Alipore bomb case, that Mr. C. P. Beachcroft, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Alipore, would deliver judgment early this morning in the conspiracy case. The two approaches to the Court for about two miles on either side were guarded by armed police, and a strong force of policemen were placed inside the Court precincts. The van conveying the prisoners from the jail arrived about 11 o'clock, and the Police authorities were strongly represented.

His Honour took his seat at 11-20 and gave judgment.

He said:—"I convict Barendro Kumar Ghose and Ulaskar Dutt under Sections 121, 121A and 122, and sentence them to be hanged by the neck till they are dead. They will have one week in which to file their appeal. All their property will be forfeited.

"I convict Upendranath Bannerji, Bhaba Bhusan Roy, Rishekesh Kunjilal, Barindra Chunder Sen, Sidhar Kumar Ghose, Indronath Nundy, Abinash Chunder Bhattacharji and Satyendro Nath Bose, under those same sections and sentence them to transportation for life and the forfeiture of all their property.

"I convict Indo Bhusan Roy under Sections 121A and 122 and sentence him to transportation for life and forfeiture of all his property.

"I convict Pouresh Chunder Moulvick, Sishir Kumar Ghose and Nirpada Roy, under Sections 121A and 122, and sentence them to transportation for ten years with forfeiture of all their property.

"I convict Asoke Chander Nundy, Balkrishna Hurricunt and Sisher Kumar Sen under Section 121A, and sentence them to transportation for seven years.

"I convict Kristojibon Sanyal under Section 121A and sentence him to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

"I convict Hem Chandar Dass under Sections 121, 121A and 122 to transportation for life and forfeiture of all his property."

Arabindo Ghose, described as the "fountain head of the conspiracy" by Mr. Norton, was acquitted in company with sixteen others.

In his general conclusions Mr. Beachcroft says:—"The question of sentence has also caused me much anxiety. Only one of the accused whom I have found guilty is over 30; some of them are under 20. For many of them, one cannot help being sorry, feeling as one does that they are young and impressionable and that the persons who ought really to be in the dock are the persons responsible for filling them with the ideas which they entertain, persons who, whether they call themselves 'Moderates,' or whether, having the courage of their convictions, they call themselves 'Extremists,' are alike in this that they constantly attribute to Government the worst possible motives and vilify its officers regardless of fair criticism. Such persons, who hold public meetings in honour of, and exalt as a national hero, a boy who has been whipped for assaulting the Police in the execution of their duty. Those responsible for this conspiracy did their work well. They realised that their best chance was to get hold of the youth of the country and inflame them by appealing to their sense of religion and their sense of chivalry, and to this end they have prostituted the teaching of their sacred books and represented that, under English rule, the chastity of their mothers and sisters was not safe. No Englishman worthy of the name will grudge the Indian the ideal of independence. No Indian of decent feeling but will deprecate the methods sought to attain it. The danger of a conspiracy, such as this, lies not so much in its prospect of success, as in its function. When once the poison has entered the system, it is impossible to say when it will break out, or how far-reaching will be its effects."

Referring to the confession of Barendra Kumar Ghose and Ulaskar Dutt, the judgment says:—"Certainly in his case, the confession was not prompted by any feeling of remorse. He gloried in what he had done, and neither of them has described the full extent of the conspiracy, or the names of their other associates, except those concerned with them. Not that this concealment indicates a depravity; rather the contrary. In both cases the confessions were withdrawn, but for this their legal advisers are doubtless responsible; for neither of them has denied the truth of his confession. At the same time neither has shown any remorse for the part he played and for the persistent attempts to do away with a Lieutenant-Governor of whom the last thing that could be said was that he was unsympathetic. It may be that the Government, which the accused have tried to overthrow, will adopt a merciful attitude towards these misguided young men, but the Court has a painful duty to perform, to make it clear that attempts to overthrow the sovereign power cannot be made with impunity."

The Judge then proceeded to deliver the sentences and in conclusion said:—"With regard to the boys who have escaped these very serious charges, I would express a hope that their parents or guardians will exercise a more effective control over them than they seem to have done in the past, and not allow them to mix themselves up with matters which they are not fitted to understand."

APPEALS AGAINST SENTENCES.

It is understood that Mr. C. R. Das, Barrister-at-Law, will move the High Court against the death sentence passed on Barindra and the sentence of transportation passed on Indro Nath Nundi. He has been retained for the purpose. Other appeals are also intended, but it is not yet settled who will be the counsel engaged.

LATER.

Application was made before Justices Caspersz and Ryves to-day on behalf of Asok Chunder Nundi for bail pending the filing of appeal against his conviction and sentence in the Conspiracy case on the ground that he is suffering from phthisis and a rule on the District Magistrate was issued.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE JUDGMENT.

"The sentences inflicted by Mr. Beachcroft, Sessions Judge of Alipore, upon those of the accused in the bomb conspiracy case, whom he has found guilty, will create a profound impression throughout the country, and will bring home, possibly for the first time, to many who have toyed with treason, the grave legal character of their proceedings and the drastic finalities which the law rightly provides for offences aimed at the safety and the very existence of lawful Government."

"The judgment of Mr. Beachcroft, in the case delivered at Alipore yesterday, is a well-considered one and the sentences, we believe, represent with great exactness the impression which a good proportion of the public had formed of the guilt or innocence of the accused."

The "Englishman's" account says: "When the sentenced prisoners were being taken to the prison van, Ulaskar Dutt bade farewell to Mr. Eardley Norton, who replied: "Not farewell, but 'Good bye.'"

The "Bengali" to-day says:—"The country will receive with a rude shock the sentences passed on Ulaskar Dutt and Barendra Kumar Ghose;" and adds:—"It is, however, useless to disguise the fact that the feeling of the country is in favour of the acceptance of the verdict of the Assessors."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," while thankful to Mr. Beachcroft for acquitting Arabindo Ghose, thinks it would have been better if in the case of the rest of the convicted accused, the Judge had been guided by the opinion of the Assessors and tempered his judgment in regard to the sentences passed, with mercy.

The "Empire" commenting on the Alipore Bomb case says: "The only unprejudiced conclusion that can be reached is that justice has been dispensed soundly tempered with mercy."

MR. BEACHCROFT'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Mr. Beachcroft left Calcutta on Thursday night by the Bombay mail train "en route" to England. Special Police arrangements were made so as to guard against any measures affecting his personal safety. The train steamed away from the station platform punctually to time.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

New Bill to be Introduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

A Bill has been drafted and goes home at an early date for introduction into the Viceroy's Council, which will considerably facilitate the work of the various scientific officers connected with the Indian Museum, Calcutta. It makes the head of each of the five principal departments of Geology, Archæology, Art, Industry and Zoology into an ex-officio trustee and directly responsible for the administration of the section of which he is in charge and brings him into direct communication with the Government Department concerned with the work he performs. The trustees become a purely advisory body so far as the geological, archæological and industrial sections are concerned and the custody of the collections is vested in the officers in charge.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A REVOLVER.

Youths Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

The Alipore District Police are enquiring into the mysterious disappearance of a revolver from the parlour of Rajendra Nath Bhattacharjee, an Honorary Magistrate of Sonepore. The Police suspect some youths in the locality and its neighbourhood, against whom there is a strong suspicion of their being implicated in the Netra dacoity.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS BOOK.

Author Released on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

At the Calcutta Police Court to day before Mr. Thornhill, Provash Chandra Deb, one of the accused in the Alipore Bomb case, who was acquitted yesterday and rearrested, was charged with having written a book "Dishacharya," which contained alleged seditious matter. Tarak Nath Sadhey on behalf of the Crown, said the accused Provash was the author of the book and that it was printed and published by Romeshchandra Chodhury while surety should now be asked to produce him.

The Magistrate directed necessary notice to issue and ordered Provash Chandra's release on bail of Rs. 3,000.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th May 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	...	...
Teheran ...	7	1	55 p. m.	0	20
Suez	7	1	30 p. m.	1	11

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish route Interrupted Rs. 20-16, (7-5-0.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE INSTITUTE.

The following are extracts from the report of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution:—

We are sorry to have to record the death of two of the original Trustees, Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E., and Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Jamasjee Ashburner, and three of the subsequently appointed Trustees, viz., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 3rd Baronet, Mr. Merwanjee N. Wadia, and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 4th Baronet.

Board of Trustees.—The present Trustees are:—Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy (Chairman); Mr. F. N. Wadia, Managing Trustee; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murshan, C.I.E., Trustee; Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Sane-ul-Ulma Jivanji J. Modi, B.A.; and Mr. D.N. Wadia, M.A.

Number of Pupils on the Rolls.—We have now on our rolls 525 pupils divided into 4 departments:—(1) the Primary School, (2) the Middle School, (3) the Commercial High School and (4) the Commercial College.

Building Grant.—So early as 1891 we applied to the Government of Bombay for a building grant. We interviewed Sir Raymond West who was at that time in charge of the portfolio of Education, and he promised a grant on condition that we succeeded in making our Institution "A Model Commercial High School." We were not in a position to claim this grant until very recently. We bought this site measuring about 3,200 sq. yds. in 1905 at a cost of Rs. 83,093-1-7. The work of erecting this building was commenced in March 1906, and in April 1908 the greater part of the building being ready the Schools of the Institution were moved into it. The building is still incomplete in some respects. Its cost, when finished, will amount to about three lakhs and a quarter, or say over, four lakhs, including the land. Government have kindly agreed to give about one-third of the cost of the edifice only. Government have also kindly presented to the Institution, as a play ground, the strip of Government land forming the frontage and measuring about 400 sq. yds.

Grants-in-Aid.—We have been receiving annual Grants-in-aid from Government since 1896 for our Middle and High School Departments and from the Joint Schools Committee for the Primary Department. Our Commercial College Department however, receives no grants from Government, though that is our most useful and most expensive department.

Funds.—The original endowment fund consisted of 4 per cent. Government Paper of Rs. 3,59,000. The founder was most anxious to increase this amount and the added Rs. 13,500 to it from the Charity Fund of the Trust he had made in 1872 for the benefit of his family. Had he lived longer he would have increased it still more. Mr. Rustomjee, who is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, has from time to time contributed large sums from the abovementioned Charity Fund of the Family Trust. The contributions from this Fund aggregate Rs. 1,24,077. The investments from the surplus income of the Endowment Fund in the earlier years amounted to nearly Rs. 70,000. Mr. Rustomjee has contributed Rs. 12,400 from his own pocket for founding several prizes and scholarships and the Sports Fund.

Book Fund.—A great majority of our pupils are drawn from the poorest class. Some of the parents are so destitute that they cannot afford even to provide their sons with class books. For the benefit of such boys a Book Fund was started as early as 1890 to which Mr. and Mrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and their children contributed 5 per cent. Municipal Bonds of Rs. 2,500. The founder's sister, the late Bai Bachubai Naorojee Ashburner, added to this Rs. 1,000, and a sum of Rs. 400 was contributed by other relatives and friends of the founder. This Fund which is called after Mr. and Mrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit has proved a great boon to the poorer of our boys.

Donations.—Besides the sums abovementioned we have received donations amounting to Rs. 9,162 towards the Funds of the Institution of which again Rs. 5,956 has been contributed by the near relatives and admirers of the founder, and a sum of Rs. 3,206 only has been contributed by the Parsee Public.

Our total investments including landed property amount to Rs. 6,16,225-9-9.

Staff.—Mr. K. S. Aiyar has just retired from the Principalship of the Institution after about 9 years valuable service to take up the more lucrative post of Manager, Swadeshi Life Insurance Company, Ltd., Bombay. The Acting Principal, Mr P. D. Pavri, B.A., is assisted by three Graduates, 6 Undergraduates, a Drawing Teacher, a Shorthand Teacher, a Sports Instructor and 5 Vernacular teachers. Mr. Pavri is a University Scholar in Physical Sciences, and also a Scholar in Avesta he holds besides, the Departmental Teachers, Certificate, and Senior Certificates of the London Chamber of Commerce in Accountancy, Business Methods and Machinery, and Banking, and also a "Senior Distinction Certificate" in Commercial Geography. Mr. Pavri may be regarded as an Old Boy of this Institution. Having joined the staff immediately after Mr. Aiyar's arrival as Principal, he was special ally trained for his present responsible post. He has specialized in Commercial and Economic Geography, being the only Graduate in India that has secured a Distinction Certificate in the subject from the London Chamber of Commerce. The Senior Assistants have also passed the London Chamber of Commerce Senior Examinations and Teacher's Diploma Examinations in Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial Law, Banking, Commercial History and Geography and Economics.

Training Teachers.—One of the first things that Mr. Aiyar was asked to arrange for, immediately after his appointment as Principal in 1900, was to hold special classes for training Commercial teachers. This effort has proved so successful that the Trustees have been able to entrust the whole of the Commercial teaching in this Institution to the Assistants trained in this College.

Physical Education.—A Gymnasium is soon going to be provided in the open compound in the rear of the Building. The Athletics Master teaches Physical Drill to pupils of the Vernacular Department, and Cricket and Gymnastics to students of the Anglo-Vernacular Department. The Institution takes part in the annual Cricket and Sports Competition of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association. This Institution has made several brilliant records in Cricket and other Sports; and the Silver Cup of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association was won by it in 1908—the first instance of a native school winning the Cup. Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has founded a Sports Fund to defray the expenses of Cricket and other games and sports.

Religious Instruction.—The Acting Principal, Mr. Pavri, being an Avesta Scholar, is peculiarly fitted to supervise Religious Instruction in the Institution. Besides special Sunday Religious Sermons delivered to the boys by the Principal himself and by teachers, ex-students and friends the daily school work is begun in each class with a short prayer.

High School Course.—Up to 1900 the High School boys were sent up for the University Matriculation Examination as well as the School Final Examination, but since 1901, they are prepared exclusively for the School Final Examination with Commerce for their optional subject and for the Commercial Examination of the National Union of Teachers, London—Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Geography, Book keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Shorthand and Typewriting, being the special subjects taught in the High School Department.

College Course.—The College Department which is intended for the benefit of Graduates and Undergraduates who can give their sole attention to a higher scientific study of Commerce, provides an organised course of studies in the essentials of Higher Education, viz., English, Commercial, Mathematics, Accountancy and Auditing, Shipping and Insurance, Commercial Law, Banking and Currency, Commercial Geography, Shorthand and Typewriting. Students are sent up for the Senior Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce held in Bombay in May every year, under the auspices of the Government of Bombay, in (1) Book-keeping and Accountancy, (2) Business Methods and Machinery, (3) Commercial and Industrial Law, (4) Banking and Currency, (5) Commercial Geography and Commercial History, and the Junior Examination in (1) Shorthand and (2) Typewriting. The course is for a year and a half from January every year to the month of May in the subsequent year.

Matriculation Results.—From 1893, the year in which the first batch of students was sent up for the Matriculation Examination from this Institution, to the year 1900, 51 students passed the Matriculation.

School Final Results.—Fifteen students passed the University School Final Examination, 9 passed the Matriculation as well as the U.S.F. Examinations.

From 1901 to 1908 30 boys passed the School Final with commercial subjects.

London Chamber of Commerce Examinations.—During the same period, 7 batches of students have been trained in the College Department, and 109 students have passed the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations out of 127 students sent up. These 109 passed students of this College have secured 225 certificates of the London Chamber of Commerce in (1) Book-keeping and Accountancy, (2) Business Methods and Machinery, (3) Commercial and Industrial Law, (4) Banking and Currency, (5) Political Economy, (6) Commercial History and Geography, (7) Shorthand, (8) Typewriting. Of these 225 certificates, 30 are Senior Distinction Certificates, 7 are Teachers' Diplomas with Distinction and 10 are Teachers' Diplomas.

The National Union of Teachers' Examinations.—Students of the Commercial High School and College Departments have also secured 367 certificates of the National Union of Teachers, London, in Book-keeping, Theory and Practice of Commerce, Commercial Law, Banking, Commercial Arithmetic, French, Shorthand, and Typewriting. Of these, 138 are Advanced Grade Certificates and 22 are Distinction Certificates.

Conspicuous Successes.—It was in 1900 that the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations began to be held here under Government supervision, and in that year 29 Bombay candidates passed in Senior Book-keeping and Accountancy. It was in 1901 that Bombay Candidates appeared for the first time in Methods and Machinery of Business, and out of 32 candidates that passed in this subject in 1901, 20 were from this College, and 6 from Aiyar's School of Commerce. The first passess in Commercial Law, Banking and Commercial Geography in Bombay were in 1902, and all the passed candidates of that year in these three subjects were from this College. Similarly, in Political Economy, the first passes in Bombay were in 1903 and all the passed candidates of that year in this subject were from this College. At the first Teachers' Diploma Examination held by the London Chamber of Commerce in 1905, only 1 Bombay candidate passed, and he was a student of this College. Only 8 Teachers' Diplomas with Distinction have till now been secured by Bombay candidates and all but one of these are from this College.

Teachers' Diplomas.—31 Teachers' Diplomas have up to date been secured by Bombay candidates, of these 17 have been secured by students of this College, 1 by an old student of this College, 2 by a Teacher of this College and 2 by past and present students of Aiyar's School of Commerce.

Among the Certificates granted by the London Chamber of Commerce last year to the successful candidates from all the Indian and Colonial Centres taken together, there were only 20 Teachers' Diplomas and 11 of them were secured by students of this College. Of these 20 Teachers' Diplomas, there were 3 Distinction Diplomas and 2 of them were obtained by this College.

History of Passed Students:—Out of the 57 students that passed the Matriculation and the old School Final Examination from this Institution before 1901-2 are Traders conducting their own business, 1 is a Teacher, and 18 have taken University Degrees, viz.—1 M.A., 1 B.A., LL.B. (Solicitor), 5 B.A., 4 L.C.E., 6 L.M. and S., and 1 L.R.C.P. and S.

College Union.—An Association consisting of past and present students of the Institution was formed in 1904 for purposes of mutual help. The members of this Union have created a Fund, called "The Old Boys' Fund," from which text-books are supplied to poor students of the Institution on the "Loan System." They hold two "Moral and Religious Classes" on Sundays for the benefit of students of the High School and College Departments. These classes are taught by ex-students approved by the Principal, and are examined every year by the Senior Staff of the Institution, and prizes are awarded to the best boys from the "Old Boys' Fund". Under the auspices of this Union, a Debating Society has been started for the benefit of senior students. The Union celebrates the "College Day" every year and holds an "Old Boys' Gathering" at which speeches and lectures are delivered by the staff and the members of the Union, inculcating such virtues as reverence for the Creator, loyalty to the Crown, gratitude to benefactors, respect for elders, love of the country and religion, co-operation, self-reliance, &c.

CROPS IN THE PUNJAB.

Official Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

The following telegram, dated the 5th, has been addressed by the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab to the Government of India:—

"Damage by recent rain practically confined to grain on threshing floor. Accordingly losses are greatest in extreme east and south, where harvesting was over or nearly over. In other tracts there was very little grain on threshing floor. Grain has been damaged everywhere to some extent, but in many cases the injury is only a deterioration in quality. Serious losses are, however, reported as follows:—Rohtak, 33 to 50 per cent; Delhi, 25 per cent; Multan, 33 per cent; Gujranwala, 20 per cent; Hissar, 12 per cent. In Sialkot grain will not be storable. Wheat has not been affected appreciably in the more important tracts. In Lyallpur, for example, the loss is only 4 per cent. The greatest injury reported from Delhi, 25 per cent; Kohtak, 16 per cent; Ferozepore, Amritsar and Multan, 10 per cent. In the province as a whole the loss is under 5 per cent. No damage worth mentioning to oilseed or barley. The rain will insure an excellent supply of water in inundation canals and this will benefit many districts in the central and south-west Punjab. It has also enabled very large sowings of cane, cotton, bajra, and indigo in the south-eastern districts, which are the only ones that have suffered at all, and even there the damage may be exaggerated."

SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 5th May.

Slight rain during week in parts Larkhana, Hyderabad, Kanara, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Standing crops generally in fair to good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops completed in Thar and Parkar, East Khandesh, Satara and Bijapur, nearly over in Karachi, Larkhana and Nasik and continues in parts Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, Kanara and Baroda. Threshing completed in Ahmednagar nearly over in Kolaba, in progress in parts Sukkur, Hyderabad, East and West Khandesh and Mahi Kantha and commenced in Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier. Cotton picking continues in parts Gujarat, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Preparations of lands for next season generally in progress. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate except in parts Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur and Belgaum. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts Surat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum. Prices of food-grains fallen slightly in Ahmednagar, risen in Sukkur, Larkana Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar and generally stationary elsewhere Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 30 to 40 per cent., in Gujrat 20 to 66 per cent., in Konkan 3 to 25 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 38 per cent. and in Karnatak 39 to 79 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Emigration on a small scale progressing in Bijapur. Labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 24th ultimo—Bijapur—workers 565, gratuitous 10.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY

Aga Khan Tournament.

DATES OF REMAINING MATCHES.

The remainder of the programme in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament has been re-arranged as follows:—

SATURDAY MAY 8th re-played match, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Cheshire Regiment.
MONDAY ,, 10th Northampton Regt. vs Grant Medical College.
TUESDAY ,, 11th Y. M. C. A. vs. Gymkhana or Cheshires.
THURSDAY ,, 13th Final.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The programme card offered for sale on the ground last evening contained the fixture that the winners of last evening's game (Gloucesters v. Northamptons, which the latter won) would play the Medicals in the 3rd round this evening, but an announcement at the bottom of your Sporting column this morning states that there will be no game this evening, as it could not be arranged between the Norths and the Medicals. Obviously, the right of objection would not lie with the Medicals, but with the Norths, who played last evening. It is therefore clear that while consideration has been shown for the probable winners of the tie between the Cheshires v. Gymkhana, similar consideration was not shown for the Norths as the winners of last evening's game; for while it is not considered reasonable that the winners of that tie should have played two evenings in succession, the interests of the Norths were discounted in that particular. This morning's announcement would show that the Norths were fixed to play this evening without being consulted. Wednesday's card contained the fixture for the Cheshire-Gymkhana tie winners to play the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow (Saturday)—this evening being left blank, it may be supposed, for the play-off of a tie—and therefore that tie should have been played off this evening, especially as the Cheshires and Gymkhana have had a day off. The fixtures have thus been upset, even to the extent of creating the ridiculous anomaly of deciding to play off a semi-final game before the preceding (3rd) round had been completed.

The Tournament is a public event, for the conduct of which the Gymkhana have made themselves Trustees, and any departure on their part from the recognised rules and principles of sport with regard to custom and usage affecting fixtures, is unfortunate and open to misconstruction, on the ground that certain fixtures have been publicly declared and notified in the Cards, and therefore the time-honoured principle of "Play or Pay" which governs sport should not be invaded to meet the exigencies of any particular team that chooses to enter for the contest. If the Gymkhana feel that they will be the victors, they have no right whatever to keep their adversaries—the Cheshires—marking time here while they fortify themselves for the combat. The Cheshires are visitors here to contest the Cup, and their detention in Bombay contrary to the fixtures is open to objection on their part. The public are, however, entitled to some explanation of the circumstances under which fixtures have been altered.

There is another matter that might very properly engage the attention of the Trustees of the Tournament, and that is that when the Gymkhana play, the Referees should be other than Gymkhana members; or if one of them is a Referee, the other should be selected by their adversaries. There is yet time to correct this matter, which has been the subject of adverse criticism, but without necessarily casting any reflection on the Referees of the past, who, if they have erred in any way, may have made an honest mistake or oversight as is not unusual with Referees. In future games, however, it is advisable that steps should be taken to select Referees from among disinterested parties, each side one, and such selection might with great propriety be made from amongst the Captains of the teams that are out of the Tournament.

PLAY OR PAY.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

All-India Championship.

Results of the games played on Wednesday evening:—
Mr. R. D. Unwala beat Mr. S. P. Pavri.
Mr. E. H. Waterfield beat Mr. D. J. Variawa.
Mr. L. N. Karle beat Mr. G. F. Pollard.
Mr. H. E. Bamji beat Mr. R. B. Guzder.
Mr. K. B. Mehrji Rana beat Mr. A. S. Tarsperewala
Mr. Ratansey Valji beat Mr. P. P. Zieve.
Mr. T. B. Joshi beat Mr. G. F. Pollard.
The following are the results of the games played on Thursday evening:—
Mr. R. D. Unwala beat Mr. K. B. Mehirji Rana.
Mr. E. H. Waterfield beat Mr. S. B. Joshi.
Mr. A. Z. Sathe beat N. M. Patwardhan.
Mr. T. P. Pavri beat Mr. D. J. Variawa.
Mr. L. N. Karle beat P. M. D. Sanderson.
Mr. A. G. Sathe beat Mr. P. P. Zieve.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

As Major Muter has kindly presented a cup to be raced for by B class in addition to the two cups already notified, the following races will be sailed to-day, Saturday:—

A Class—Course—Butcher Beacon Port—Red Channel buoy N of Butcher Island, Starboard—B. W. H. S. buoy—Starboard and finishing between A Mark boat N flag—and outlying bollard off Hog Island Pier. Winner of the handicap takes the cup. Second boat takes first handicap prize.—Distance 10·16 miles, start at 3·15 p.m.

B Class Course. Same as A Class. Conditions as to cup and prizes similar to A class. Distance 10·16 start at 3·20 p.m.

C Class Course—Tucker Beacon, Port two red Channel buoys W N W and N of Butcher Island—Starboard—B. W. H. S. Starboard, finishing between A mark boat—N flag and outlying bollard off Hog Island Pier.—Conditions as to cup and prizes similar to A and B Classes.—Distance 9·4 miles, start at 3·35 p.m.

A and B Classes to tow dinghies. All starts as usual, no time in hand.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—For a Cup presented by Major Muter R. E.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Turquoise...J. W. Stokes		13 24	3 38	6 21
Melody.....J. B. K. Macbeth		12 27	11 19	12 30
Eileen IV...R. W. Fisher		Scr	Scr	Scr

Course No. Special=10·16 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—For a Cup presented by Major Muter, R. E.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	2 33	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Mannikin	7 39	Officers, R. A.
Peewit.....	11 54	Duncan Fraser.
Erin.....	6 48	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.

Course No. Special = 10·16 miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—For a Cup presented by Major Muter, R.E.—Sails at 3-25 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Capt. H. Gloster.
Corolie	2 21	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	1 34	Officers, R. E.
Clutia.....	5 29	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing.....	2 21	O. N. Mobserly.
Valkyrie	11 45	R. Walker.
Curlew.....	3 55	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara	3 55	J. E. Needham.
Jean.....	10 11	B. C. Roade.

Course No. Special=9·4 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," May 7.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Mail steamer "Egypt," Commander F. R. Summers, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 23rd April brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ahmed, Mr S Ali
Beazley, Mr G B
Beazley, Mrs, 2 Misses and child
Braidwood, Mr D
Dobson, Mr F
Emanuel, Mr P N and Mrs
Godfrey-Fawcett, Mrs O
Hunter, Mr H
Mehl, Mr J B
Mehrabkoy, Mr H R
Robertson, Mrs A
Rochford, Mr T H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adami, Mr L C
Bell, Mr J S
Barnett, Mr
Close, Mrs
Campion, Maj W E
Chauvassaignes, Mr P
Dundas, Capt N L
Dennistoun, Capt F H
Davison, Miss C T
Edwardes, Mr S M
Hume Spray, Capt L
Healey Reeves, Mr R M
Hodgson, Capt P B and Mrs
Laughton, Mr G
Marshall, Mr A S
Parkes, Mr T
Pfan, Mr G
Reinhart, Mr O
Reeves, Mrs W
Ram, Mr K
Roever, Mr N
Savage, Mr R N M
Stoddart, Mr A A
Segrave, Capt E
The Dowager Lady Carbery
Vokes, Mr W N
Walker, Mr
Whale, Mr G E
Witt, Mr H

FROM BRINDISI.—Clark, Mr H.
FROM PORT SAID.—Masroff, Mr A F
FROM ADEN.—De Santos, Mr.

Per s s. "Elysia," May 9.

The Anchor Line steamer "Elysia," is due to arrive in Bombay at daylight on the 9th instant with following passengers:—

Anstead, Mr
Ash, Mr A
Bailey, Capt J H
Bailey, Mrs
Birkbeck, Capt V J
Chadwick, Lt R W
Florence, Mrs A
Goad, Lt E R
Hamilton, Lt A
Jacob, Mrs S H
Mansfield, Lt D Y
Marsden, Lt E H
Oldfield, Mr M H
Tisdall, Lt R J F
Turner, Maj A P
Ward, Lt J C
Wilson, Capt A H
McComte Young, Capt T C
Young, Miss

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Caledonia," May 7.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," Commander C. L. Daniel, to Marseilles and London:—

Adie, Mr W S
Ahmed, Mr Shamshard
Allen, Mr P N
Allsop, Mr J W K
Anderson, Capt
Anderson, Mr F G
Anderson, Mr J J
Anderson, Mrs
Aratoon, Mr A C
Ashford, Miss
Babington, Mrs S
Baker, Mr J
Banerjee, Mr A C
Barton, Miss Lucili
Beatson-Bell, Mr N D
Bell, Mr T A
Benegal, Mr Rama Rao
Bennett, Mr H C
Betham, Mr J A
Biggs, Col
Billinghurst, Mr P
Bird, Major
Birkmyre, Mrs Archy
Blyth, Mrs J M
Bolster, Mr J
Bolster, Mrs and Miss
Bolus, Miss
Bomford, Lt J G H
Bomford, Surg-Genl
Boyd, Capt J F
Boyd, Mr J
Brice, Mrs J N
Briscoe-Owen, Mr and Mrs
Burrows, Mr John
Butcher, Mr W V
Campbell, Col and Mrs F J B
Campbell, Lt C R
Chapman, Lt A C
Chowdry, Mr and Mrs H C
Clark, Master
Clark, Miss G V
Cole, Mr H
Colvin, I C S, Mr E J D
Conner, Mr A F
Consens, Mrs H and Miss
Considine, Mr J W
Corrin, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Cotton, Mr Arthur E
Cowper, Col M
Craze, Mr E J
Cresswell, Mr F W
Crump, Mrs
Cuming, Mr and Mrs J H
Cunningham, Miss
Curry, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Dadson, Mr H
Dalghish, Mr E
Dorson, Mr E W
Darby, Mr and Mrs S E
Davidson, Lt Col I M S
Delmerick, Mr C S
Dick, Cunyaham, Capt and Mrs
Dick, Mr G
Doran, C I E, Mr and Mrs, E A
Dundee, Col W I D
Dwyer, Capt P
Eberstein, Mr C
Edwards, Mr O T
Egerton, Mr and Mrs R W
Ellias, Mr A
Ellis, Mr J A
Evan, Dr E E
Evans, Mr W J Mrs and child
Feilmann, Mr and Mrs P
Ferguson, Davie Mr and Mrs C J
Finzel, Mr H E
Fisher, Mr M
Fitton, Mr G F
Folkes, Mr A S
Foster, Mr E
Fox Strangways, Mrs
Fox Strangways, (2) Misses
Fraser, Mr A
Gahagan, Mr T
Gibbs, Mr A
Gibson, Ms
Gibson, Mr P C F
Goochs, Mr F W
Gordon, Mrs
Gorrie, Mr W
Goymer, Mr A H
Graden, Mrs G M
Green, Mr N L
Hall, Mr and Mrs W
Hardie, Capt G E
Harker, Mr O Allen
Harrison, Mr L C
Haswell, Capt C H
Hill, Capt W H D
Hitchens, Mr J H
Hobbs, Mr H
Holmes, Mr G M K
Hoskins, Mr C J A
Hunt, Mr N G
Hunter, Miss
Hussain, Mr A
Hyde, Miss
Inglis, Mr C N
Irvine, J Mr J
Jacob, Mrs
Jenkin, Mr J
Jenkyns, Mr E D
Johnson, Mr C C S
Jones, Lt.-Col F and son
Jones, Miss
Jones, Mr H H
Macnab, Major and Mrs and

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1909

TUBERCULOSIS.

DURING September and October of last year an International Congress on Tuberculosis was held at Washington, the results of which have recently been embodied in a report which ought to be read by all officers of public health in the large towns of India. Tuberculosis, particularly in its pulmonary form, phthisis, is responsible for a very serious death-rate in big Indian cities, the insanitary conditions of which aggravate, even if they do not induce, the disease. An article entitled "The White Plague" appeared some five or six years ago in a local review which drew attention to the fact that hardly any effort had at that date been made to deal with phthisis on the lines advocated in the West. Since that time we have heard of an open-air sanatorium for Hindus being founded above the ghats under the auspices of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and we believe that an institution of the same character is maintained by the Parsis for their co-religionists in or near Deolali. But with these exceptions, it does not appear that any active measures have been taken as yet to limit the spread of the disease or to deal scientifically with those who have already been attacked by it. The Municipal death-returns prove that the disease takes a very considerable toll of life annually; and there is little doubt that the extremely insanitary condition of a large part of the City predisposes to attack those who are underfed and lacking in stamina, as unfortunately so many of the poorer classes are. We do not for a moment lay down that phthisis in India or in Bombay has attained the terrible proportions that it has in English and German cities, but it is quite evident from the statistics from time to time published that it has attained sufficient dimensions to be regarded seriously and that it merits every attempt at checkmate that may be possible.

This being so, the resolutions unanimously adopted at the closing session of the Congress are of more than passing interest to us in India. Whatever may be desirable in America, we doubt whether the compulsory notification of cases of tuberculosis ought to be applied yet to Indian cities. For prevalent as the disease is, it is open to question whether it has yet become sufficiently virulent and wide spread to justify such a measure and the expense and trouble to the individual which such a measure would entail. Compulsory notification, if it is to be of any service, must be followed by compulsory segregation of the affected; or similar action; and it seems to us probable, in view of the early history of plague-measures, that compulsory segregation would be opposed by the general public in so whole-hearted a fashion as to very considerably modify the value of such action. It is quite certain that nine-tenths of the class, in which the majority of deaths from phthisis occur, would have no conception whatever of the value of segregation and would therefore at once regard it as the merest piece of tyranny on the part of the authorities who sanctioned it and carried it into effect. Considerations of this nature bear very closely upon the second resolution of the Congress to the effect that "the utmost efforts should be continued in the struggle against tuberculosis, to prevent the conveyance from man to man of tuberculous infection as the most important source of the disease." Under this head would presumably fall such orders as those published in England against the practice of expectoration in public places, in railway-carriages and tram-cars, and such as those in force in Berlin forbidding tram-conductors to hold coins in their lips when sorting out a passenger's change or insisting upon the constant sterilization or disinfection of telephone-transmitters and receivers. Regulations of this kind are workable in the West and are productive of much good, for the very good reason that there is always at hand to aid the authorities an enormous body of the educated public, which realising the need and object of such regulations is ever ready to report breaches of them and help towards their observance. Such unfortunately is not the case in India. It would be impossible to expect an Indian population to observe any order regarding expectoration in public places, and an order to a Bombay tram-conductor couched on the lines of the Berlin regulation would simply be a dead-letter, because educated opinion in India is infinitesimal by comparison with the actual numerical strength of the population.

We are on firmer ground in the matter of the third resolution, which is "that preventive measures be continued against bovine tuberculosis, and that the possibility of this to man be recognised." The Congress in these words decides once for all against Dr. Koch's theory that bovine tuberculosis cannot be conveyed to man, and remarks that this resolution of theirs "clears the way for active administrative measures against tuberculosis in man of bovine as well as of human origin." If the truth of this statement be accepted, it stands to reason that every step possible should be taken to diagnose and deal with all cases of bovine tuberculosis. This in our opinion could be achieved without great difficulty in India. The whole question of the milk-supply of Bombay needs immediate and thorough consideration, for that supply is extremely bad, and the conditions obtaining in the milch-cattle stables of the city would not be tolerated for a day in any properly-administered Western town. Signs are not wanting that the subject will before long claim a larger share of the public interest than it does at present; and we hope sincerely that when measures for the amelioration and purification of the supply are discussed and undertaken this matter of the prevention of the spread of bovine tuberculosis to human beings will form a plank in the programme of reform. India may also draw a lesson from the fourth resolution of the Congress, which urges upon the public and upon all Governments "the establishment of hospitals for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis; the establishment of sanatoria for curable cases, and the establishment of dispensaries and day and night camps for ambulant cases of tuberculosis, which cannot enter hospitals and sanatoria." Here again a good deal remains to be done in India. With the exception of the two sanatoria referred to in our opening paragraph, no institution built upon the latest sanitary plan and controlled on the most recent hygienic principles exists for the benefit of tuberculous patients in Bombay. In England the number of open-air sanatoria for the sufferers from this disease has increased in an amazing manner during the last ten years, and whether one journeys to Wales, to the open downs of Sussex, the Mendip hills or nine-mile ride near Wokingham, one is certain to find in the open country a well-equipped institution administered by an expert medical staff and serving as a place of rest and cure for consumptives of all classes. So far as climate is concerned, there is no better place than the Deccan, excepting of course the snow-mountains of Switzerland, and provided that good food, a good milk-supply and isolation were assured, we fancy that the Indian consumptive would profit very greatly by the Deccan air. More might also be achieved in Bombay in the matter of opening dispensaries for the treatment solely of tuberculosis, while hospital accommodation for this particular disease is sadly deficient. It is obvious that Government are not in a position to push a subject of this kind or even to allocate any considerable sum for the maintenance of special hospitals or sanatoria. But the rich and charitable public might do a great deal and by endowing one small open-air sanatorium could be said to have expended their wealth far more wisely and humanely than by erecting a drinking-fountain, let us say, in some urban thoroughfare.

The fifth resolution of the Congress merely conveys the imprimatur of the delegates to any legislation regarding the regulation of labour and the sanitary housing of the masses which may hereafter be passed with the object of increasing the resisting power of the community to tuberculosis and other diseases. The question of legislation of this character opens up far too wide a field for comment here, and at the present moment we are doing as much in Bombay in this direction as is feasible under existing circumstances, albeit we should welcome a more determined movement on the part of millowners and other large employers of labour towards the provision of better and cheaper house accommodation for their employees. Personal and school hygiene forms the subject-matter of the sixth resolution, the Congress urging that instruction in these subjects should be given in all schools for the professional training of teachers and adding that whenever possible such instruction in elementary hygiene should be entrusted to properly qualified medical instructors. A step in this direction has, we believe, been made already in Bombay; but there is still untouched a large field of activity which might well repay the joint labours of the educational and medical departments of Government. Equally worthy of consideration by the educational authorities in India is the seventh resolution "that colleges and universities should be urged to establish courses in hygiene and sanitation, and also to include these subjects among their entrance requirements in order to stimulate useful elementary instruction in the lower schools." The difficulties in the way of obtaining space for recreation in Bombay are unquestionably very great; the land in the city proper is already overcrowded with building; and the value of open spaces has enormously increased. But we are of opinion that some good might be attained by a regular system of roof play-grounds for all school-houses hereafter built and that out of the very large area which the City Improvement Trust is now acquiring in the northern portion of the Island an appreciable portion should be set aside solely as open spaces and recreation-grounds for the population. In conclusion, we can only repeat that there is room in Bombay, and probably in other Indian cities also, for more definite and sustained action against the spread of tuberculosis, and that the report of the International Tuberculosis Congress of 1908 ought certainly to be carefully studied by those who have at heart the protection of the public health.

THE ALIPORE CASE. One of the most remarkable trials in the history of the Indian courts has just closed at Alipore, where Mr. Beachcroft, the Sessions Judge, has sentenced nineteen of the accused to various punishments, including the passing of the death sentence on Barendro Kumar Ghose and Ulaskar Datt. Time is allowed for appeal before the execution and, in these cases as in the others, we have no doubt that a host of appeals will be lodged and every attempt made to defeat the course of justice. That the sentences are thoroughly deserved must be admitted by all and the only cause for wonder to those who have read the interminable evidence is that several of the remaining accused have escaped the punishment they so richly deserve. The fact that not a few of the accused are under the age of twenty need not, as we see it, have caused anxiety to the Judge. The nature of their offences and the deliberation with which they were planned and replanned raises the offenders out of the category of youths and makes them dangerous persons of whom society is best rid. Mr. Beachcroft regrets, as must all who wish to see anarchy stamped out, that he has not been able to pass the sentences on the fountain heads of sedition. But the fact that the accused at Alipore were the tools and not the instigators does not render them harmless. Since the initiation of the campaign against seditious papers there has been a marked decrease in the outward signs of unrest in Bengal and it is a fitting conclusion that these whose perverted minds imbibed the pernicious literature supplied for them and attempted to put it into practice should suffer to the full, so that it may be clearly understood that the crime is estimated at its full value. The acquittal of Arabinde Ghose, whom Mr. Norton described as the fountain head of the conspiracy, comes as a surprise. As owner of the garden and house in which the conspirators had their headquarters it was felt that his conviction was a foregone conclusion. The reasoning of the Judge that his connection with the conspiracy cannot be established although he is proved to have been acquainted with the other accused may be hard to follow, and an appeal by those convicted may shed some more light on the situation. His acquittal must be a greater surprise to him than to the public in general, for it was in order to secure his conviction that the greater part of the evidence was called. We can only hope that no misguided ideas of clemency will be allowed to interfere with justice.

THE THAMES STEAMBOATS. When the London County Council at its recent annual meeting considered the question of disposing of the fleet of steamers in the Thames, Sir John Benn struck a true note when advocating their retention. "There are many people who like a blow on the river," he said, "and who have not the chance of getting to the seaside. Their lives are not too bright and unless they can get on to the river the only place where they can enjoy themselves is in a churchyard or to reflect on their past." That the Thames service has been a failure even the Progressives themselves acknowledge, but such things must not always be judged from the mercenary standard. The Parks of London are enormously expensive, but the money spent is not grudged because the open spaces are conducive not only to better health but to a better moral tone. For one section of the London public the parks are of little use for the former reason. Those who live by the river have the freshest air in London, and Benmondsey, which was once a Spa, is still regarded as the health spot of London. Yet the riverside population contributes £125,000 a year to the parks and music. Against this the cost of running the boats amounts only to £10,000 more than the cost of laying them up. If, therefore, the parks can be run at a large loss for health purposes, why not the steamers? As a means of transport they are inadequate, but there are overbalancing advantages. One of the causes of the failure of the service was lack of proper business methods in management, chiefly as a result of the socialistic influence of the Labour members. As a result the boats are to be sold and the most healthy and picturesque part of London is to be lost except to a very few. In the three years they were running, three million passengers were carried and some portion of that number is left to grieve at the rectifying of the most satisfactory mistake of the old Progressive regime.

THE SAFETY OF "THE ROCK." There seems to have been quite a flutter of anxiety lately in the House of Commons regarding the defence of the harbour at Gibralter. A Member, who had recently visited the Rock, made the startling discovery that the present harbour with its dockyard would be quite useless in war time, that a new one would have to be constructed on the other side—that in fact millions of money had been wasted. No wonder that Hon. Members who were not well acquainted with the subject were sadly perturbed. The author of the "scare" however, it would appear, had been letting some one play too freely on his own fears. For the Rock harbour after all is as safe as it has ever been. It is true that the harbour is on the side of the rock facing Spain, and that there are many points within artillery range where guns could be placed to sweep the harbour. But no foreign Power could place them there without a violation of Spanish neutrality or indeed without securing Spanish assistance. These facts have long been well-known. There is no probability that any such guns could be got into position except in the event of hostilities with Spain. Then, indeed, an army of occupation would be needed to secure the uninterrupted use of the harbour. It is also questionable whether a new harbour on the other side of the rock, the construction of which would be a most expensive matter, would not be open to as much danger from guns on the mainland.

A FURTHER instalment of the "Log of the Muriel,"—from Malta to Gibraltar via Algiers,—will appear in our issue of Tuesday next.

MR. S. M. EDWARDES, I.C.S., Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, arrived from England yesterday and took charge of his office from Mr. Phillips.

IT is understood that Mr. Shahdin will officiate as a Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Punjab.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE COUNCILS BILL IN COMMITTEE.

The Navy Scare.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 23.

ON the first day after a recess the attendance of Members of the House of Commons is usually meagre. Perhaps that is why Monday was selected for the Committee stage of the Indian Councils Bill, a measure in which the average M.P., absorbed as he is by domestic politics,—or seme would put it to the Parish Pump,—cannot of course be expected to interest himself. But the muster at Westminster on the occasion might have been worse. There never at any time was a rush for seats, not even when Dr. Rutherford was on his feet, but the larger of the two divisions showed that there were actually 160 members out of a total of 670 in the precincts! Lord Morley was the solitary occupant of the Peers' pew, or gallery as it is called, but to the surprise of everyone his mouthpiece Mr. Buchanan was nowhere to be seen. Mr. Hobhouse looking very important sat on the Treasury Bench and the House learned that he was representing the India Office. He explained why this was so at the earliest opportunity. "I am quite sure," said Mr. Hobhouse, "the whole Committee will join with me in regretting the absence of my right Hon'ble friend the Under-Secretary. I am sorry to say he has been seriously ill for the last four or five days, and although he is now feeling better he is unfortunately unable to stand at this table this afternoon in his place." It has since transpired that Mr. Buchanan caught a severe chill. Doubtless it would have been inconvenient to postpone the proceedings until his recovery, and for a mere Indian Bill so much could hardly be looked for, but Lord Morley perched up aloft would have, I imagine, felt more comfortable if Mr. Buchanan had been present. To be quite frank, Mr. Hobhouse did not add to his reputation by his mnagement of the Bill. "Stiff and tactless" that management is described by the gallery representative of a friendly journal, and the description is not too harsh. For example, when Mr. Hobhouse was asked in perfectly courteous language to elucidate points not very clear, he would shrug his shoulders and say in the most approved official manner that he had already explained the matter and had nothing to add to his previous statement. This attitude is all very well at question time, but it does not answer when a Bill has to be piloted through the shoals of the House of Commons. Mr. Mackarness's amendment designed to prevent deportees from being declared ineligible for election to the legislative councils was discussed at some length. Mr. Rees having strongly objected to the proposal Mr. Hobhouse stated the position of the Government, which was considered by Earl Percy to be quite unsatisfactory. His view was that it should be left entirely to the Government of India to retain the disqualification against persons deported under the Regulation of 1818 or to waive the disqualification in any particular case. Mr. Smeaton speaking from the Ministerial benches agreed with the noble Lord, and thought that the Government of India might be trusted to act justly in the matter. Sir Charles Dilke took the line that all plans of exclusion adopted by Governments all over the world had ended in failure. While concurring with Mr. Smeaton that the Government of India could be absolutely trusted he observed that since the Member for Stirlingshire had left the service a new Police system had been introduced, as to which evidence was given before the Hobhouse Commission. "A great deal of that evidence," said Sir C. Dilke, "goes to show the profound suspicion on the part of many of the Commissioners and among the best Police authorities in India in regard to the *dossier* system and the creation of crimes or supposed crimes." Mr. Smeaton interposed by asking if Sir Charles Dilke insisted that in these cases of deportation the Government mainly relied on Police evidence. Sir C. Dilke replied:—"I am not speaking of the Regulations under the Act of 1818. I am speaking on the question of general disqualification. Though it is not in order on this amendment I should like to point out that the case of those who are suspected of seditious writing is a much more dangerous one than that which is provided for by this particular amendment. My hon. friend has alluded to this Police evidence but if he will read the Punjab volume"—Sir C. Dilke was referring to the official report of the Hobhouse inquiry published this week in the form of a series of blue-books—"he will there see evidence which I confess has made the deepest impression on my mind." Mr George Goosh, as a wholehearted sympathiser with Mr. Mackarness, expressed satisfaction with Mr. Hobhouse's assurances though he would have preferred that the exact wording of the amendment be accepted. Mr. Joynson-Hicks, who defeated Mr. Winston Churchill in Manchester, caused a bit of scene by his animadversions on certain members. "I cannot," he said, "but feel the greatest regret that the Government have even accepted the spirit of the amendment. The mere fact that the Government has received the blessing of the Hon'ble Member for Bath (Mr. Gooch) ought I think to make them pause before they go any further. Because the Hon'ble Member for Bath in his amendment represents in this House that class of people whom we hope will be excluded from these legislative councils." Amidst the uproar caused by this outspoken observation Mr. F. Maddison rose to a point of order. Was it, he asked, right for Mr. Joynson-Hicks to say that some Members of this House represent those guilty of sedition. The Chairman (Mr. Emmott) poured oil upon the troubled waters. He did not quite understand what Mr. Joynson-Hicks really did say. He did not express himself with his usual clearness, and therefore the Chairman could not rule upon the point. Mr. Joynson-Hicks replied:—"The point I was trying to make was this: Hon. Members who have spoken represent, and have represented, in this House—I will not say the exact opinions of the deported gentlemen—but have been the mouthpieces of those in sympathy with the deported gentlemen in India. They have, time after time, in this House, asked questions of the representatives of the Government of India showing conclusively that they do sympathise with the feelings of these gentlemen who have been deported. They strongly object to deportation, and they undoubtedly—I should say from their speeches here to-day—hope that admission will not be prohibited, to the legislative councils, of the gentlemen who have been so deported." He further said he could not help thinking it a matter of very grave regret that the representatives of the Government of India in the House had gone so far as to say they would not necessarily exclude men who had been deported for sedition. Mr. John Ellis, while as might be expected entirely in agreement with Mr. Mackarness on this subject, was willing to believe that the promises of Mr. Hobhouse would be fulfilled to the letter and doubted the wisdom of a division. After further speeches, Mr. Mackarness wished to withdraw his amendment, but this the Opposition prevented and it had to be formally negatived though without a division. The next amendment, one by Dr. Rutherford, to make it impossible for official and nominated members ever to exceed in number elected members was withdrawn after a comparatively short debate. Lord Percy then initiated a slightly longer but not very exhaustive discussion on the vexed question of Mahomedan representation, amongst the speakers on the same side being Lord Ronaldshay who expressed the opinion that Mr. Hobhouse's speech would not satisfy the Mohamedans, as judging from Indian telegrams seems to be the case. But neither he nor Lord Percy was inclined to take a division and so the House passed to the consideration of an amendment by Mr. Joynson Hicks with reference to the Bombay and Madras Executive Councils. He moved to leave out the word "four"—the maximum number of members—and to insert "three." He pressed his point to a division and was beaten by 133 against 30, the minority including one—but only one—ex-Cabinet Minister, Mr. Akers-Douglas. Subsequently, Mr. Smeaton asked for a provision to the effect that all the rules under the Act shall before receiving sanction "be open to discussion as matters of general public interest" and after this was negatived, Sir Henry Cotton went one better. Clause 6 reads as follows:—"All regulations and rules made under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made." He moved to leave out from the word "shall" to the end of the Clause, and to insert instead thereof:—"In so far as they require the approval of the Secretary of State in Council be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall not receive the approval of the Secretary of State in Council until they have lain for 40 days on the Table of both Houses." As Mr. Hobhouse remarked, this amendment was to all intents and purposes the same as that proposed in another place by Viscount Midleton but withdrawn. The same fate awaited it now. The *pièce de resistance* of the sitting was the discussion on the Government's motion to reintroduce the famous Clause 3, but in the absence of the Opposition leaders the fight was unexpectedly mild. A candid contribution was made by Mr. MacCaw the Calcutta merchant who sits for an Ulster constituency. "There is," he said, "a strong feeling that the Government are going ahead in this matter far too rapidly, and in the wrong direction. The recent appointment of a native to the Viceroy's Council, which I think myself was a very grave error indeed, shows this pretty clearly. I do not for a moment wish to suggest that the appointment of natives to these subordinate councils is as important a matter as that of a native to the Viceroy's Council, but the principle underlying both is the same." He thought it indicated "a gradual weakening of the British Power." But he was careful to point out that he did not wish for a moment to reflect upon the abilities or good faith of the natives of India. "Far from it," he said in conclusion. "I count many of them among my most intimate personal friends. It is the policy, and not the individual, that I call in question. It is a policy which I feel sure will prove to be wrong, not only from the British, but also from the native standpoint." An interesting speech, though from a different standpoint, was also made by Sir John Jardine, who thought that Hon. Members need be under no apprehension that an enabling Bill of this kind will lead to anything of a revolutionary nature. In the division, as you have heard by telegram, the ayes numbered 118 and the no's 22. I give the names of the members forming the minority:—Sir F. Banbury, Mr. H. T. Barrie, Mr. W. Clive Bridgeman, Lord J. Joicey-Cecil, Sir Henry Craik, Right Hon. S. Scott Dickson, Mr. H. W. Forster, Mr. Ernest Gardner, Mr. J. W. Hills, Colonel Lochwood, Mr. MacCaw, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Pike Pease, Earl Percy, Sir F. S. Powell, Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson, Mr. S. Roberts, Mr. W. W. Rutherford, Mr. A. S. Salter, Mr. H. Slaveley-Hill, Lord E. Talbot and Earl Winterton. In neither division were the Opposition whips tellers, a fact as significant as the absence from the House of the chiefs of the Unionist Party.

THE NAVAL QUESTION.

The promised great agitation in favour of more "Dreadnoughts," which was to have been set on foot after Easter, has not yet started. Whether it has been abandoned or is only under preparation will be known before this letter reaches Bombay. The intervention of the Royal Colonial Institute has not been very successful. In the first place the attendance even with the addition of very many members of the fair sex was not remarkable for its size, and in the second place the Council must on reflection see that when such a good Conservative as Sir John Colomb and so stout an Imperialist as Sir Joseph Symon, the Australian, are constrained to protest against what looks like a party demonstration, a mistake was made in convening the meeting or at any rate not limiting the business. If the Institute had confined itself to thanking the Colonies for their offers of assistance no harm would have been done, but the resolutions went far beyond this and were a distinct departure from the traditions of all the Royal Societies. If the Opposition think that perhaps under provocation they went a little too far in threatening to raise the fiery cross throughout the land the Prime Minister's concession in regard to an inquiry may afford an opportunity for reconsidering the position. The less party is introduced into military and naval affairs the better for the country and the Empire. Let us reserve our political differences to domestic questions. Sir George Armstrong, who created a sensation recently by referring to Captain Bacon's report to Sir John Fisher, tells us more about that much discussed document. He now tells us that Captain Bacon, in referring to the conversation which he had had with a very important personage, says: "We discussed the whole vexed question of naval training under the new scheme, and I told him all that I had written to you, and a good deal more." Having given technical details of their conversation Captain Bacon informs Sir John Fisher that certain important personages are upset about what "they call a feeling of 'unrest' in the Service." After enumerating various complaints the Captain proceeds as follows:—

"I firmly believe *au fond* most are quite happy, and quite satisfied, but they like their grumble. Others really do harm by disseminating untruths, others are born fighters and mutineers, who love to quarrel with the powers that be. Anyhow, it wants stopping, and the best way to do so would be to issue to every captain and admiral a copy of the committee and sub-committee reports, together with a general description of the whole scheme—the latter might be made public." He further says that, in the course of his conversation, he had pressed most strongly that the service agitators were weakening the authority of the Admiralty with the country, and concludes by saying that certain very prominent personages were always "most loyal (if such a term may be used) to you personally, and to the whole of the schemes of reform, but were much disturbed at the service agitation, headed by Lord Charles Beresford and Admiral Lambton." How gratifying all this must be to certain people in Berlin.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE PARIS POSTAL STRIKE.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

Widespread Strike Threatened

LABOUR LEADERS IMPRISONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

The deputation of French Postal employes was not received by M. Clemenceau yesterday, and the leader was suspended for absenting himself from work. The men subsequently met and formed a Union and voted for the principle of a general strike.

The Railwayman's Congress has agreed to support the Postal employes.

Telegrams from Rouen state that M. Marck, the Treasurer of the General Confederation of Labour, has been sentenced to four, and M. Torton, Secretary of the Rouen Labour Exchange, to three months' imprisonment for delivering violent speeches on May Day.

THE DANGERS OF FLYING.

Severe Fall from an Aeroplane.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Wright Brothers' pupil, Lieutenant Calderara, was experimenting on a Wright aeroplane at Rome to-day, when the machine fell obliquely for sixty feet.

Lieutenant Calderara was removed to hospital, having sustained a dislocated shoulder and other minor injuries.

THE INDIA MUSEUM COLLECTION.

Greatest Caution to be Taken.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Mr. Runciman, replying to a deputation including Lord Curzon, Lord Cromer, Lord Reay and Lord Ampthill, said that Lord Morley was himself giving the closest attention to the various views submitted regarding the Indian collection at South Kensington. The difficulty was that there was no available site and no building worthy of the great collection. They might rely upon the Government doing nothing which would cause misgiving to those who had lived in India or who had a particular interest in India. Mr. Runciman added that it was not intended to scatter the collection.

THE DECENTRALISATION REPORT.

Indian Government's Views Awaited.

LONDON, MAY 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hobhouse, in reply to Mr. Hart-Davies, said that the recommendations of the Government of India on the Report of the Decentralisation Commission, had been invited and would be awaited before action was taken.

GRAY'S INN AND INDIAN STUDENTS.

Enquiry before Calling.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The "Evening Standard" states that the Benchers of Gray's Inn have delayed the calling of two Indian students to the Bar, pending a full enquiry as to their connection with the Indian sedition movement.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The "Evening Standard's" report has been confirmed. It is alleged that one student has been one of the Managers of "India House."

ENGLISH RAILWAY AMALGAMATIONS.

Possible Legislation.

LONDON, MAY 7.

In the House of Commons last night, in the discussion on the Railway Bill, Mr. Churchill announced his intention to appoint a Committee to consider the question of railway amalgamations with a view to legislation next session.

THE TROUBLES IN TURKEY.

Attempt to Restore Order.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Advices from Constantinople report that Government will send several military columns to re-establish order in the Asiatic provinces.

THE VICTORIAN OA

LONDON, MAY 7.

The three-and-a-half per cent. Victorian Government loan of £ 1,500,000 has been issued at 98.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Marylebone beat Leicestershire at Lords by an innings and 97 runs.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. S. S. Gladstone, Director oft he Peninsular and Oriental Company, is dead.

[Samuel Steuart Gladstone, J. P., was the son of Thomas Steuart Gladstone of Capenoch, Dumfriesshire, N. B., and was born in 1837. He was a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company and was Governor of the Bank of England from 1899 to 1902.]

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Russia and Revolutionaries.

LEADER WARNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

Reuter telegraphing from Teheran reports that one hundred Cossacks, with two maxims, have been despatched to guard the bridge at Kherraj, thirty miles westward of Teheran, in view of the threatened advance of the revolutionaries.

The London "Times" correspondent at Teheran states that an Attache of the Russian Legation has been sent to meet the revolutionaries to warn them to desist.

Sipahda, the supposed head of the revelutionaries, has been also warned that unless the revolutionaries are recalled Russia may be compelled to act.

THE NATAL RAILWAY.

Collapse of the Strike.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Thanks to the firm attitude of the Government, the Natal Railway strike, which has dislocated traffic for over a week, has collapsed, except at Durban, where 2,000 men are holding out owing to the Government's refusal to reinstate the leaders.

THE JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR.

Reception to Mr. Hill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MAY 7.

His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb Ranjitsinghji of Nawanagar gave a very cordial reception to Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, when he visited the State last week. The visit was the first to Nawanagar, since his arrival in Kathiawar, and the Agent was much pleased with all that he saw. The march past of the Imperial Service Lancers and the Infantry and Police elicited his admiration. The visit terminated with a banquet and a garden party and fire works.

THE NAWANAGAR STATE.

Improvement of Establish ments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MAY 7.

His Highness the Jam Saheb is, as is well known, as kind and genial a host as he is as an able and sympathetic ruler.

During the past few days His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar has been engaged in making most minute inquiries into the working of each department in his State, with a view to its being placed on a more substantial footing. All unnecessary expenditure is to be cut down by reducing superfluous establishments.

The "Kathiawar News" suggests that, in order to avoid Native States being placed in an awkward position, consequent upon the incompetency or undesirability of Government lent servants, the best course would be to ask the persons joining such service to avail themselves of leave for a certain period, as is done in some cases, so that they may revert as soon as they find that the appointments do not suit them. No State should secure the service of any Government servant all at once for a stipulated period, in order to avoid any such person proving a useless burden on the State.

POLICE OFFICERS IN KATHIAWAR.

Superintendent Entertained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MAY 7.

A very successful entertainment was given on Wednesday evening last, by the Police Officers of the Kathiawar Agency, in honour of their Superintendent, Mr. W. H. Luck, who proceeds on furlough to Europe. The Agent to the Governor and a number of ladies and gentlemen had attended the gathering. Mr. P. M. Kelly is in charge of the Agency Police.

DISPUTE BETWEEN CHIEFS.

The Jam Saheb as Arbitrator.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MAY 7.

The political dispute regarding "Hak Patraks," between H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi and his brother, Kumar Shri Herbhamji, is submitted to the arbitration of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, by both the parties. The selection is most excellent, and His Highness the Jam Saheb's award shall be final, and it will obviate the necessity of appealing to the Secretary of State for India.

If all the Chiefs were to submit their interstatal disputes to a court of arbitrators composed of their brother Chiefs, they should gain satisfaction, not to speak of the great saving in expenditure, in useless and even in some cases frivolous litigation.

A BENGALI LOITERER.

Prosecuted for Bad Livelihood.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

A Bengali youth, Haridas Mookerjee, was arrested at Poradah Station for travelling without a ticket on 23rd February last. He was the other day tried by the Deputy Magistrate of Kushtia for having no ostensible means of livelihood and sentenced to six months' rigorous, in default of finding security for necessary good behavour. Mookerjee was loitering on the station an hour before the Viceroy was expected to pass on his return from his Assam shooting trip. He has the "Yugantar" tattoo mark on his arm and could give no satisfactory account of his presence.

THE PHULKIAN STATES.

Centenary of British Rule,

ADDRESS OF THE CHIEFS.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

On Thursday, May 6th, the Viceroy received a deputation at Viceregal Lodge from the three Phulkian States, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of their connection with the Government of India. Shortly after his arrival in India, the first Lord Minto found that the careful instructions of the Board of Directors to continue the policy of non-interference with the various Native States which his predecessor had initiated and steadily pursued, could not possibly be carried out without laying the Government open to charges of breach of faith as well as of inability to fulfil obligations which they had already contracted. Accordingly, when the Cis-Sutlej States represented to the Governor-General that Maharaja Ranjit Singh had resumed his campaign of aggression and was preparing to absorb their territories, Lord Minto, mindful of the promises given to the Chiefs by Lord Lake after the capture of Delhi about five years previously, warned the Lahore Court that all the States south of the Sutlej had been taken under British protection, and to emphasise the warning moved up a strong body of troops to the frontier. This had the desired effect and the Maharaja retired to Lahore. At the same time the Governor-General issued a proclamation to all the Chiefs, that henceforth they and their States would be under the protection of the British Government, who would guarantee to them their possessions and independence. This proclamation was delivered to Patiala, Jind and Nabha by General Ochterlony on the 6th May, 1809.

It was to commemorate the centenary of this event that the deputation waited on the Viceroy on the 6th May. The representatives were Colonel Abdul Majid Khan and Sirdar Nurnarain Singh of Patiala; Sirdar Prem Singh amd Lala Brij Narain of Jind; and Sirdars Hazura Singh and Raghbir Singh of Nabha. They were received at 11 a. m. by the Viceroy, who was accompanied by his full staff. After the representatives had been introduced, Colonel Abdul Majid Khan addressed His Excellency as follows :—

ADDRESS OF THE CHIEFS.

"We have been deputed by our masters, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Raja of Jind and the Raja of Nabha, to wait upon Your Excellency with the object of expressing Their Highnesses' heartfelt gratitude towards the British Government on the auspicious occasion of these three great Sikh States first coming under the benign protection of the British Government on the 6th May, 1809. The historical event for ever secured the safety and the welfare of the States. It averted all danger of foreign invasion and insured the prosperity of the States and their subjects.

PROGRESS OF THE STATE.

"Until that day it was the general belief that these States could extend their territories only by the sword, but during the century that has passed under the ægis of the British suzerainty, the area of the States has greatly increased, their revenue has been enormously developed, while their people have made a marked advance in civilisation and progress.

The first Lord Minto was the great benefactor who interposed to save these States at the most critical time in their history, and thus laid the foundation at once of their prosperity and of their devotion to their protector and his successors. It must be no small gratification to Your Excellency, as the great grandson of the first Earl of Minto and as Governor-General of India, to look back to-day upon all the results of the wise and upright policy of your great ancestor.

LOYALTY OF THE STATE.

The Phulkian families are proud of their record of loyalty and staunch fidelity to the British Crown. They have ever placed at the disposal of Government their troops, their treasuries and all their resources, while the Chiefs themselves have from time to time even risked their lives in this service. Their Highnesses and all their subjects earnestly pray that Almighty God may preserve our beloved King-Emperor and Queen-Empress and they wish Your Excellency and Lady Minto and all your family every happiness and prosperity."

The representatives then presented the "kharitas" from their Chiefs and the Viceroy addressed them as follows :—

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,—I thank you for your address and for the "murasilas" you have presented to me on behalf of your Chiefs. I deeply appreciate the words of their "Kharitas" and the loyal feelings which have prompted the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the proclamation of 1809. Your deputations have had far to travel, and I extend to you a very hearty welcome to Simla. The years which have rolled by since our ancestors pledged their troth to each other on the banks of the Sutlej have been memorable ones. They joined hands in stormy times and ever since through many trials the Phulkian States and the British Raj have continued to revere their old engagement with an increasing mutual respect. Your rulers have faithfully proved their devotion to the Crown and your troops have rendered good service to the Empire, while British administration has cherished the welfare of your territories. Yet I can scarcely imagine that either the first Lord Minto or the Chiefs of Patiala, Jind, and Nabha could ever have dreamt in the May of 1809, that in another hundred years another Lord Minto would be receiving the thanks of the descendants of those very Chiefs for the great proclamation, which in days gone by had practically guaranteed their existence. I am proud, gentlemen, of the memories you have preserved of the services of my great grandfather. I will never forget that the Phulkian deputation was amongst the first to greet me in Calcutta in 1905 on my assumption of the Viceroyalty, and I rejoice to believe that I may now reckon as my personal friends the three great Chiefs who are here to-day. I would ask you, gentlemen, to convey to Their Highnesses my warm thanks for their congratulations on this memorable anniversary.

The representatives then took leave of His Excellency.

REJOICINGS AT PATIALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 7.

The centenary of the Patiala States coming under British suzerainty was celebrated at Patiala yesterday when a public holiday was observed. At 6 in the evening a salute of 101 guns was fired by the State artillery and the State troops were drawn up in the Baradari Gardens, where under a large shamiana there had assembled the Political Agent of the Phulkian States, H. H. the Kuar Sahib, the President and members of the Council of Regency, and other State officials in large numbers.

The State troops lining the grounds gave a Royal salute and the band played the National Anthem.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gurmukh Singh, C. S. I., President, Council of Regency, then in an eloquent speech described numerous benefits received by the State.

At the conclusion of his speech he called for three cheers for the King-Emperor and Lord Minto, which were given heartily by those assembled.

After this Major Powney Thompson, Political Agent of the Phulkian States and Bahawalpur, briefly described the services of the Patiala State to the British Government during the last one hundred years, and at the conclusion of his speech called for three cheers for His Highness Maharajah Bahopinder Singh, Bahadur, Chief of Patiala, which were heartily responded to.

REJOICINGS AT MALER KOTLA.

The Maler Kotla State, one of the cis-Sutlej States, came under British suzerainty on the 6th May 1809. The century of this important event was observed there with due "eclat" yesterday. A Royal salute of 101 guns was fired in the morning and the following message was sent to the Viceroy :—

"It is with the greatest pleasure that we are all joined to-day in commemorating in Maler Kotla the most important event in the history of the cis-Sutlej States which took place on that glorious day when, during the reign of your Excellency's illustrious ancestor, Lord Minto, the States came under British suzerainty in accordance with the notification of the Most Hon'ble East India Company conveyed to the Darbars by General Sir David Ochterlony on 6th May 1801. We cannot sufficiently express our gratitude for the innumerable blessings which British rule has conferred on all of us during the past century, and it is as a token of our unswerving loyalty to the person and government of His Most August Majesty our King and Emperor that we are celebrating this important day. I hope that your Excellency will kindly allow me to assure you on behalf of my people and myself of the deep-seated feelings of loyalty which we all entertain towards the British Government. The Maler Kotla Durbar will always be ready in the future as in the past to do all in its power to assist in maintaining the prestige of the British rule in India as they are fully aware that the prosperity and progress of the cis-Sutlej States have been and shall always be due solely to the benign influence of British rule in India. I shall feel highly obliged if your Excellency will be so kind as to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty's person and throne our rejoicing on this auspicious day.

COOLIE RUNS AMOK.

Wife's Treachery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 7.

A Hindoo coolie ran amok yesterday in consequence of the treachery of his wife, whom he traced to her paramour's house. On seeing her he drew a large knife from under his clothes and cut her down. She is in a precarious condition in hospital.

He then bolted and was chased by another coolie, whom he slashed over the shoulder with the same weapon. The assault created a great commotion and the Town Police and some Military Policemen who happened to be passing at the time took up the chase, which was a long one, so rendered by the frenzied coolie brandishing his blood-stained weapon as he ran along and threatening all who approached.

He was eventually chased into a market place, where a Burman was cut down, after attempting to seize the runaway, who was felled to the ground with a brick hurled at him and overpowered and disarmed. He got a severe mauling from the crowd, who followed him, before the Police could rescue him from their fury.

PORBUNDAR'S JOINT-ADMINISTRATION.

Sanctioned by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MAY 7.

The Agent to the Governor is doing unostentatiously, but steadily, very good work in the Province and exercises a wide discrimination in making appointments of officials.

At his suggestion, Government have been pleased to make a joint administration in Porebundar on lines almost similar to the famous Perceval-Gaorishankar administration in Bhavnagar some years ago. One of the joint administrators of Porbundar is a Kathi Chieftain, by name Vajsurwalla, who holds a "giras" worth Rs. 60,000 a year and the other is Mr. Anant Sadashiv Tambe, a trusted and energetic officer of this Agency, who has displayed his ability and integrity in various capacities.

As the Agent himself has laid down the rules for their guidance, the administration should prove very successful. It will be conducted on the most economical principles and both the administrators will have a very wide sphere of useful work, as there is ample room for improvement in every department of the State.

HEAVY RAIN AT COONOOR.

Landslip on Nilgiri Railway.

OOTACAMUND RACES POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 7.

Throughout last night it rained heavily. The total quantity of rainfall at Coonoor last night is 3½ inches. It continues to rain heavily.

A small slip occurred on the Nilgiri Railway line.

The Ootacamund Races will be put off till next week.

H. M. S. "HYACINTH" under the command of Captain James D. Dick, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 4th May, with His Excellency Rear-Admiral J. W. E. Slade, M.V.O., Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron on board. The "Hyacinth" will leave Bombay for Colombo on the 12th instant.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 6.

I WONDER if half the visitors to Mahableshwar know what an exceedingly interesting library there is at Frere Hall. A library nowadays is called a good one if it can produce all the new best books, those everybody is reading at Home and one's friends recommend to one by letter. Nothing is nicer than a freshly written book, flavoured with modern ideas of the complication of life, of the humours of modern society, the newest slang, the latest and last ending of a love tale. But real pleasure to me, and I hope to many others, is reading a good old book which years have valued and found good with reading that is full of such old-fashioned love that the dash and hurry of modern life is forgotten, in the quiet peace and the melody of the words.

In Frere Hall Library there are some dear books, and wandering round it one can find some most entertaining ones. First look at the Diekens; I am not sure, but I think, some of them are first editions. Printed large with graceful and curious pictures all through them of old-fashioned men and women, they can charm away many a quiet hour. Marie Corelli, in her latest book, "Holy Orders" says that years have shown that Dickens and Scott do not depict love aright and that their characters are not natural. I think she made a mistake, the truth to my mind being that, it is no use an author now writing in that dear fashion; he must in a new book write a new story, so that the love stories of the present, quite true to life, are flavoured with love that isn't true and lasting, alters when it alteration finds, which is generally money and dash.

As I wander round the library, however, I find many splendid books. I have a peep at "Pam" and "What became of Pam," quite modern, at least only a few years old! They are just as full of interest as Dickens and Charles Lever, as they are about our own selves, and Pam is a dear girl with wild notions and quotes Herrick, the country poet, who always reminds me of primroses, dog violets, and other country sweets. De Quincey's works stand in a long row over the mantlepiece, the home of lost gloves and stray badminton bats. Oh! the joy of them, the difference from "Pam" to the tale of Joan of Arc, that sweet peasant girl self-educated through her own natural meditativeness, to tend sheep, to lead her country, to die for it, forgotten, neglected and alone after saving it. Fancy any modern girl of 17 leading an army to victory! Why no man of seventeen has been heard of doing such a thing, and the girl who did couldn't read, but she saved France and believed in fairies! What is modern education worth after reading her life? Then De Quincey tells us of the life of a spirited girl, the Spanish nun who ran a Portuguese through the body because he was a thief, rode to battle like a man (with no ride-astride skirt even,) and lived a life full of adventure and go. Rogers' poems, the "Story of a Goose Girl" and a dear little goose she was; the story of Marco Polo who travelled Asia even before Columbus did America and knew as much or more about it than most of us; lives of painters; Mrs. Oliphant's Scotch love stories, full of Robbies and kirsteens, and pretty-minded and prettily named people; Ruskin in solid state; Jaunty Jerrocks; histories and picture books, the room is full of them and ought to delight many if they can find them and knew how full of interest they are. Lives of old sea dogs, a history of a famous Scotch regiment, a book of Heraldry, a book on how to ride, and the "Thoughts of Modern Women," Lady Jeane and others; Shelley's poetry. I cannot pass "Adonis," I must peep at it. Then books of real old day women and men and relating how they lived, what they thought. Ah, dear! I hear voices of the real live people in the hall, coming in from their games and drives and my musing must stop till another day. I must tell you of what we are all doing and how the world here goes on. But before I left the library I had one blow. Fancy there is no copy of my favourite, my dear country poet Herrick. He is not amongst the shelves to be peeped into. But never mind, I will go away and order my afternoon drink in the "wine and gossip" room or ladies' tea room and whilst I am waiting for my milk punch I will say a bit of his works which (am I not lucky?) I know by heart and can carry with me everywhere. Would you like to hear it, it will delight you and perhaps then you will go to the library and write in the new book list and ask for an edition of all his poems, for they are full of such quaint pieces like this —

I sing of Brook of Blossoms, Birds and Bowers,
Of April, May, of June and July flowers.
I sing of May-poles, Hock-carts, Wassails-Wakes
Of Bridegrooms, Brides, and of their Bridal cakes.
I sing of Dewes, of Rains and piece by piece
Of Balme, of Oyle, of spice and Amber greaze.
I sing of times trans-shifting and I write
How Roses first came red and Lilies white.
I write of Groves, of Twilights, and I sing
The courts of Mab, and of the Fairie King.
I write of Hell; I sing (and ever shall)
Of Heaven and hope to get it after all."

But now of ourselves, the golf, the tennis, the polo, and the fun, picnics, sun heat, rain, red dust; of green trees, singing birds, of May in Mahableshwar.

Mrs. Jackson won the first golf competition 6 up with a handicap of 18. Miss Heaton was second 4 up, handicap of 9. Mr. Kincaid won the men's easily. There was another small competition on Tuesday for ladies, won easily by Mrs. Forbes. There are to be mixed foursomes soon and some other competitions. Major and Mrs Jameson's tennis tournament was won by Mr. Blair and Mrs. Arthur from Mrs. Furze and Mr. Marsh who had made the same number of games and so had to play it off. Men Singles, Ladies Doubles, and Mixed Doubles are being played now for various prizes.

The polo teams are all up now. The Baluchis came first and the Gunners and 26th soon after. General Alderson's team has only just arrived. The roads are covered with strings of polo ponies exercising. There was a practice game on Wednesday. The tournament commences on Friday 7th and is to be played American fashion, wins only counting not the number of goals made. The Races are on the 13th and 15th.

The Badminton Courts are exceedingly popular. There have been two tournaments, one won by Miss Biscoe, Miss Heaton and Mr. Harrison. Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Dyson were "At Home" in the Courts on the 3rd; their pretty prizes were won by Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Harrison and Major Winter. There is a Mixed Doubles tournament to be played this week.

A Gymkhana will be held on the 14th and there is a dance on the same date at the Club.

W. A.

COL. JOHN ANDERSON.

Seriously Ill at Aden.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 7.

The "Pioneer" regrets to learn that Colonel John Anderson, Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, is reported to be lying dangerously ill at Aden. He left Bombay last Saturday, on leave to England, and was then suffering from fever, due apparently to an injury to his hand during an operation.

His condition must have grown worse during the voyage, as otherwise the extreme measure of placing him in the Hospital at Aden would not have become necessary. Further news will be anxiously awaited by his many friends in India.

THE NETRA DACOITY.

Four Arrests Effected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Four Bengalis, Prokash Chunder Bose and Probodh Chunder Bose, brothers, Hemendro Kumar Chuckerbutty and Phoni Bhusan Chuckerbutty, inhabitants of Mozilpore, Thana Joynagar, in whose houses some incriminating articles taken away in the Netra dacoity were found, were brought to Alipore under a strong escort of armed police where they await trial. Bail was refused.

THE QUESTION OF THE CALIPHATE.

Important Correspondence.

THE question of the Caliphate, which has caused no little uneasiness among Indian Mahommedans, has been finally settled. Official explanation and confirmation having been received, Prayers were offered in all the local mosques for the new Caliph after the Friday service. The rest of India will follow suit.

The following important correspondence has passed between H. E. Djelal Bey, Turkish Consul-General in Bombay, and Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Barrister-at-law, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League, regarding the question.

Bombay, May, 6.

Consulate General, Ottoman.

My dear Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad,—I beg to send you the enclosed copy of a telegram, which I have received from His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as I hear some Mahomadans are awaiting official confirmation of recent events in Turkey. Various reports about Turkish affairs have appeared in the newspapers which are based upon ignorance of real facts. You will see from the enclosed telegram that what has taken place in Turkey is in perfect conformity with the Sher-i-Sharif. As for the favourable impression created abroad by the recent change I have only to mentionthe telegrams of cordial congratulations from His Majesty the King-Emperor of India as well as all the sovereigns and rulers of civilized countries to His Imperial Majesty Sultan Mohammad V, my August Master. In this connection I may also mention that the recent assurances of Sir Edward Grey clearly indicate the happy maintenance of the cordial relations and traditional friendships between the two countries.

You have visited Constantinople more than once, personally know some of the people that now direct the affairs of our country and had special opportunities of studying the Turkish people, and there is no one in a better position to draw comparison between the present and past Governments.

I have already received numerous congratulations from Indian Mahomedans from all parts of the country with regard to the accession of the Sultan and Caliph Mohammad V to the throne of Osman.

You will, I hope, with your intimate knowledge of Turkey acquaint your people with the real facts regarding the situation.—With kind regards, Yours very sincerely,

M. DJELAL.
Ottoman Consul-General.

The following is the copy of the telegram :—

Sublime-porte, Consul-General Ottoman, Bombay.

Suivant un fetva du Cheikh-el-Islam et le vote unanime de l'assemblee Nationale le prince heritier a ete proclame Souverain et Khalife sous le nom de Sultan Mohammad cinq.

RIFAAT.

Tansalation :—

In conformity with the fetva of Sheikh-ul-Islam and the unanimous vote of the National Assembly, the heir-presumptive has been proclaimed Sovereign and Caliph under the title of Sultan Mohammed the fifth.

RIFAAT.

Bombay, 7th May.

My Dear Djelal Bey,—I am extremely thankful to you for your kind letter as well as the telegram from H. E. the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and as desired, shall have great pleasure in circulating the same among the Indian Mahomedans.

As you are aware the Mahomedans of India are the most loyal subjects of H. M. the King-Emperor of India and hence politically they have little to do with administrative changes in a foreign country. The Turkish people are the best and the sole judges of their national concerns. It would be idle for any one to assert that he is a greater friend of Turkey than the Turks themselves or pretend to be "plus royaliste que le roi."

As for matters spiritual, in which we are deeply interested, it is now clear from the telegram that whatever change has taken place in Turkey has the fullest sanction of the Sheik-ul-Islam, the highest spiritual authority in the Islamic world, and the unanimous verdict of the National Assembly, a portion of which consists of the most eminent representatives of the Ulmas in the Turkish Empire. After that grave pronouncement, no one is competent to dispute the decision, and it is but meet and proper that every one should accept it. There may be ignorance of fact regarding Turkish affairs in this country and there is natural compassion for fallen greatness, but there is no desire in any quarter to add to the difficulties of Turkey; and I am sure every one sincerely wishes prosperity to constitutional Government in the Ottoman Empire and a happy and prosperous reign to the new Sultan and Caliph.

Regarding matters pertaining to the Caliphate, what the Mahomedan world is particularly interested in is its protection and guardianship of the Holy Shrines at Mecca and Medina, and no one in his right senses will call into question the desire and the ability of the present Sultan and Caliph to uphold intact, the integrity, the honour, and the glory of the Divinely Blessed Holy Land of Islam. As for the Turks themselves, I only echo the universal Moslem opinion when I say that there are no better and noble Mahomedans upon the surface of the globe. Everyone is proud of their moral martial qualities and wishes them well.

Every Indian Mahomedan will cheerfully endorse what you have said regarding the traditional friendship between England and Turkey. It is well known that there is no greater friend of the Turks than the King-Emperor of India. It is not, however, generally known that H. E. Lord Minto, our gracious Viceroy, and his distinguished family have always been the sincerest well-wishers of the Turkish reign. Your father was a Cabinet Minister at the time of the last Russo-Turkish war and a personal friend of Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador in Turkey at a most critical period of Turkish history. It is, indeed, a happy coincidence that a nephew of Sir Henry should be the representative of the King-Emperor in this country and a son of Munif Pasha the representative of H. M. the Sultan. Knowing you as I have done since the last twenty years, I may be permitted to add, in conclusion, that it is a matter of congratulation to the Indian Mahomedans that they have in their midst at the present time one of the most learned and experienced members of the Turkish Diplomatic Service.—With kind regards, Yours most sincerely,

RAFIUDDIN AHMAD.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. M. THOMPSON.

Departure from Secunderabad

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 7.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Thompson, M.B., I.M.S., left Secunderabad by Mail on Wednesday morning last for Bombay en route to England, on six months' leave. A large number of the friends and well-wishers assembled on the platform to say "good-bye," among them being Mr. W. Pendlebury, Agent and Manager, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Mr. A. H. Dunlop, Assistant Traffic Manager, Miss Forbes, Rai Bahadur Muthilala Ramanah, Mr. Sarangapani and the leading members of the Parsi community, also the Nursing staff of the Civil Hospital, with Dr. Pandachari and Dr. Popat.

Directly Colonel Thompson appeared, he was garlanded by many of his admirers. The band of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles was in attendance and played selections previous to his departure, and "Auld Lang Syne" upon the moving out of the train amid cheers.

Colonel Thompson, who has been in charge of the Civil Hospital for nine years, has effected very many improvements, gradually bringing it up to a high standard of efficiency. Personally he was very popular among all classes and his departure leaves a blank which will not be quickly filled.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

(LONDON, APRIL 23. PARIS, APRIL 24.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Court.—The King and Queen were received with enthusiasm at Malta on Wednesday.

Daylight Saving Bill.—A meeting in the Guildhall, on Tuesday, addressed by Sir R. Ball and others, endorsed this Bill.

Ecclesiastical.—A Bill to allow Church of England clergymen to officiate in the places of worship of other denominations, and "vice versa," has been introduced in the House of Commons.—The 800th anniversary of St. Anselm's death was observed on Wednesday at Canterbury.—The China Inland Mission had its annual meeting on Tuesday.—Canon H. E. Savage has been appointed Dean of Lichfield.—The English Church Union on Wednesday reaffirmed its declaration that the proposal to revise the Prayer-book is dangerous and mischievous.

Elections.—Unionist chances are good in the Stratford-on-Avon Division, where Captain Kincaid-Smith is opposed by both parties.—In the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield there are two Unionist candidates otherwise this Liberal seat would almost certainly be captured.—The liberal majority in East Edinburgh has been reduced from 4,174 to 458.

Ireland.—More cattle-drives are reported. In one case the Master of the Rolls has made an injunction to restrain a farmer from interfering with the lands of a Roscommon shop-keeper, and criticized the cowardice of men who offer in such cases to give up their legal rights for compensation.—The Cork slander action, in which Sir T. O'Brien is defendant, is to be tried in Dublin.—The Synod of the Church of Ireland opened on Tuesday and discussed a Deceased Wife's Sister resolution.

Law.—Mr. Drysdale's slander action against Lord Rosebery has been dismissed as irrelevant.

Marriages.—Lord Dalmeny and Miss Dorothy Grosvenor; Mr. C. H. Hoare and Lady Griffin; Mr. W. Woodburn and Lady Mabel Foljambe; Captain Maitland-Magkill-Crichton and Miss Cuthbert; Captain H. B. Towse and Miss J. H. Collins; Mr. Wyndham Portal and Lady Rosemary Cairns; and the Rev. F. R. Wilberforce and Miss Evelyn.]

Mr. Swinburne's funeral took place at Bonehurch on the 15th. In deference to his wishes there was no "burial service," but the rector gave a short address and pronounced the benediction.

Naval and Military.—The destroyer "Nubian" was launched at Southampton on Tuesday.—The Brazilian battleship "Sao Paulo" was launched at Barrow on Monday.—The Territorial Force on April 1 had a strength of 254,524, or 84 per cent. of the establishment, besides 8,938 (79 per cent.) officers.—The Colonial Institute on Wednesday adopted a resolution urging that our shipbuilding programme should be forthwith augmented.

Parliament.—The House of Commons reassembled on Monday, when the Government's London Elections Bill was introduced. Clause 3 of the Indian Councils Bill (Power to constitute Provincial Executive Councils), which had been struck out by the House of Lords, was re-instated. On Tuesday the Bill, respecting the admission of strangers to the galleries of the two Houses was much criticized, and it will probably be dropped. The Trawling Bill was read a second time. On Wednesday the Prime Minister brought in the Welsh Disestablishment Bill.

Railway Accidents.—Last year 1,043 persons were killed and 7,984 injured on railways in the United Kingdom, showing decreases of 74 killed and 827 injured.

Speeches.—The Prime Minister, speaking in Glasgow on Saturday, justified the increased Navy Estimates, and claimed that in 1912 our Fleet would be overwhelmingly superior to that of Germany Lord Milner spoke at Nothingham on Monday chiefly on the Navy and tariff reform.

Theatres.—The Shakespeare celebrations at Stratford-on-Avon began on Monday.—"Chains," by Elizabeth Baker, has been produced at the Court Theatre, where also "Romeo and Juliet" is being played all this week.—"The Chorus Lady," an American play, has appeared at the Vaudeville. Miss Ruth St. Denis is giving her classical dances at the Collseum, and Mlle. Magdeleine is dancing under what is said to be hypnotic influence at the Palace. Two "repertory theatre" schemes are announced.

Universities.—The new building for the Schools of Forestry and Rural Economy was opened at Oxford on Tuesday.—The Bristol Town Council has decided to levy a penny rate, producing about £7,000 a year, for the proposed West of England University.

Wills.—Mr. E. Homan has left £334,803; Mr. G. H. Brown, £215,201; Mr. T. E. Spackman, £192,322; the Hon. G. R. Vernon, £118,571; the Rev. C. W. Crawfurd, £118,323; the Rev. Sir. G. H. Cornewall, £162,641, mostly in real estate; Mr. J. Eastham, £120,491; and the Hon. Mrs. French has left £10,000 to a hospital, out of an estate of £122,769.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Our Australian correspondent says that all parties are eager to make what sacrifices are necessary for naval defence, but failing an authoritative expression of experts opinion, the question will degenerate into one of party feeling.—The Federal Government offers to place the Australian squadron under the Admiral's orders.

Canada.—A surplus of £300,000 was announced by the Minister of Finance in his Budget speech on Tuesday.—An American halibut-schooner has been captured within the three-mile limit off Vancouver Island.—A board of conciliation has endorsed the action of the Dominion Coal Company indiscriminating against an international labour organization and in favour of a purely Canadian trade union.

Nigeria.—The railway from Lagos has been completed to Jebba, where the Niger is to be bridged. Thence the line will be pushed further north to join the Baro Kano Railway at Zungera.

South Africa.—The Act of Union has been passed by the Cape Parliament, with amendments on the point of representation in the United Legislature.—The Natal Parliament has also passed the Act, but with a Bill providing for a referendum.—The Durban merchants strongly oppose the Mozambique agreement.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff.—Mr. Aldrich, opening the tariff debate in the Senate, denounced the extravagant expenditure of the last three years.—The abolition of the Customs duty on wheat is suggested in view of the present attempt to "corner" that product.

Income-Tax Bills have been introduced both by Democrats and by Republicans.

The Patent Treaty with Germany has been ratified by the Senate.

The Peace Society has expressed a hope that the President will attempt to abate the rivalry of certain Powers in the matter of armaments.

Picture Sale.—Millet's "Going to Work" has been bought by a Philadelphian for £10,000.

FOREIGN.

Afghanistan.—An Indian native, head of the Afghan Education Department, is charged with complicity in the plot against the Amoer.

Austria-Hungary.—All the Powers have now agreed to the annulment of Clause 25 of the Bosnia and Herzegovina.

France.—Two battleships of the French "Dreds

nought" type have been launched at St. Nazaire.—M Doumer, a member of the Parliamentary Commission on the Navy, has published an account of serious deficiencies which have come to light.

Germany.—A Government Bill extends the system of insurance against illness to agricultural labourers, sailors, and other classes.—Prince Bulow says that the Reichstag must vote "this Session" new taxation to the amount of £25,000,000.—Herr Harden had been fined £30 for libelling Count von Moltke.

Italy.—The beatification of Joan of Arc took place on Sunday at St. Peter's in Rome.

Japan.—Nine members of the Lower House have been arrested, possibly in connexion with the Japan Sugar Company scandal.

Persia.—The Tabriz Nationalists have secured a six days' armistice through British and Russian intervention.—An American missionary is said to have been killed there while leading a sortie to seize the enemy's bread supplies.

Roumania.—The King's 70th birthday was celebrated on Tuesday.

Turkey.—The combination of constitutional and reactionary elements, which overthrew the Ministry the other day, seems to have already dissolved, and the Committee of Union has apparently regained the upper hand. An army under constitutional control is at the gates of Constantinople, and the Sultan is described as wishing to abdicate.—Our Salonika correspondent says that Englishmen should rejoice over the victory which he predicts for the Committee.—Serious fighting between Turks and Armenians has occurred in Asia Minor. At Adana about 2,000 persons are said to have been killed, including two American missionaries.

Sporting.—The King's colt Perrier won a race at Newmarket on Friday. At Epsom on Tuesday Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's Laughing Mirror won the Great Methropolitan Stakes, and His Majesty's Saint's Mead a minor event. On Wednesday the City and Suburban Handicap was won by Mr. Hall Walker's White Eagle.—A serious riot followed a football match. At Glasgow on Saturday, when for the second time the Celtic Club drew with the Rangers and extra time was not played.—Clapton has won the Football Association Amateur Cup, and the Navy has beaten the Household Brigade.—At racquets, Oxford beat Cambridge in the University doubles, but lost in the singles. Charterhouse has won the Public Schools Championship.—England has beaten Wales at lacrosse.—Oxford beat Cambridge in the University golf match on Wednesday.—A regatta is to be held at Whitsuntide on the Zambesi above the Victoria Falls.

The Panama Canal has been the subject of two articles in The "Times" by Sir Harry Johnston.

Obituary.—The Archbishop of Sydney; Lord Sheffield; Dr. Rigg; the Bishop of Barrow; the Catholic Bishop of Hexham; Dr. Simeon Snell; the Rev Dr. A. Scott; Canon Thompson Phillips; Canon Hare; Sir John Fagge; Mr. H. D. Holloway; Sir Reginald Barnewall; Mr. C. Czarnikow; Major H. Corbyn; Major H. P. Thurnall; Major W. G. Moon; Capt H. Toynbee; Mr. Ralph Faber; Lady Beevor.—Mr. John Davidson, the poet, is believed to have committed suicide.—"Times."

ROYALTY AT ALDERSHOT.

Prospective Visit on a Field Day.

London, April 24.

The King has intimated his intention of spending a day in the field with the troops of the Aldershot command during next month. The actual date is not yet fixed, but will be about May 17.

The visit will be for the purpose of witnessing the field operations, which form part of the training scheme for the instruction of the troops. They will be carried out under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith Dorrien. The area in which the operations will take place will most probably be the Fox Hill and the Chobham Ridges, and area which lands itself admirably to tests of modern battle training, and which affords excellent points from which to view the work in progress.

The King will be accompanied by the Queen, and in all probability by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Prince has already arranged for a visit to Aldershot of some days duration during May, and with the Princess will be the guests of Sir Horace and lady Smith-Derrien at Government House. The Royal visit will be considered quite informal as in former years, and the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Government House will be of a private nature.

NIAGARA PERIL PAST.

Rush of Water Beneath The Great Ice Barrier.

New York, April 23.

Huge hummocks of fresh ice are now rising from beneath the ice barrier at the mouth of the Niagara river, and are being swirled by the swift current far out into Lake Ontario. Disaster is no longer feared.

At ten o'clock last night the water level in the gorge and lower river suddenly began to fall. It was evident that the terrific pressure of the whirlpool rapids had bored a passage beneath the titanic superstructure of the ice, thus enabling the water to find an outlet into the lake. This afternoon the river had fallen sixteen feet, and the inhabitants for the first time for more than a week abandoned sentry duty before their home.

Opposite Lewiston, as well as at other places, constantly growing patches of green water are now observed. The change in the situation is attributed to the effect of the blasting operations, to sunny weather and warm showers, and to the fact that the wind is veering, thus reducing the escape of ice from Lake Erie.

Twenty thousand sightseers visited the Falls today.

In reference to the double tragedy on the "Lucania" noted last week, a passenger puts forward the theory that the two young women who committed suicide on board the great liner on her latest voyage may have been members of an American suicide club. He points out that there is nothing to show that they were not acquainted before joining the ship. It was a singular fact, he says, that each should have possessed a revolver and ball cartridges, and that each firearm should bear a secret mark not a trade mark. The deduction he makes from this fact is that the mark was the symbol of an American suicide club, and that both the ladies joined the ship with a deliberate purpose. He also points out the significance of the circumstance that neither of the ladies had much luggage or money with her, and that they both committed suicide under precisely similar conditions in their cabin, reclining on the same seat. The theory that they belonged to a suicide club, he says, was one which was accepted by the passengers, among whom the tragedy was quite naturally the subject of very thorough discussion.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Near East.

THE REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

April 17.—The Committee of the Ulema has issued a pacifying proclamation to the Parliament and the nation, upholding the Constitution and declaring that there is no fear of a return to despotic rule.

The Chamber of Deputies in Constantionple on Thursday discussed in secret session the measures to be taken to calm the apprehensions of the provinces. It is expected that the question of a vote of confidence in the Ministry will be taken on Monday, when Tewfik Pasha will make a statement to the Chamber.

Yesterday morning a meeting of representatives of the parties which combined to overthrow the Committee of Union and Progress held a conference at which it was decided to send a delegation to Salonika to explain the situation to the Committee, whose leaders are understood to have arrived at that town.

The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says that Nazim Pasha, who is received everywhere by the soldiers which acclamation, is devoting all his energies to the restoration of order. He has already met with success, and the soldiers have now all returned to duty.

April. 19.—The 'Times' Vienna correspondent says that, according to news received there from Salonika complete confidence prevails in the Committee camp. A considerable number of troops, with artillery, have left for Constantinople by train. It is reported that the garrision of Constantinople are by no means in a militant mood. A panic is said to prevail in the city, and all the shops are shut. Nizim Pasha on Saturday visited the barracks in Constantinople, and addressed the soldiers, declaring that he would not tolerate the least departure from military discipline. The murders of officers by the soldiers have ceased. Between fifteen and twenty officers have fallen victims to private or political hostility, while seventeen persons have been killed and 514 wounded by the indiscrimate discharge of rifles and revolvers in the streets.

The "Times" correspondent considers that with the Salonika battalions so close to Constantinople, the Committee of Union and Progress are for the time masters of the situation.

April 20.—The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says that the advanced patrol of the right wing of the Macedonian forces has reached San Stefano, while part of the left wing is reported to be moving forward in the direction of Kiat-khaneh. The Chatalja force is reported to have reached 18,000. The Turkish Chamber sat in secret session yesterday, and it is understood that they discussed the question whether they would remain in Constantinople or proceed to Chatalja, and that they decided to remain. The debates of the last three days have shown a marked increase in the strength in the supporters of the Committee in the Chamber, and a corresponding decrease in the adherents of the Liberal Union.

General Husni Pasha, commanding the Salonika troops, has addressed to the foreign Embassies in Constantinople a circular informing them that the object of the advance of the troops is merely to obtain the definite re-establishment of the Constitution, and that the lives and property of foreigners will be safeguarded and [security assured to the whole population.

The "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna has received from its Conrtantinople correspondent a telegram stating that Abdul Hamid is ready to abdicate in favour of his brother Reshad Effendi. The "Times" Vienna correspondent says that this report is generally credited.

April 21.—The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says that the city is practically surrounded by the Macedonian forces. Husni Pasha still commands the army of operations. Several heavy guns from the Cathaldja lines were being brought up yesterday. Various reports as to the intended abdication and flight of the Sultan were in circulation yesterday, but nothing definite appears to be known on the subject.

The "Times" special correspondent at Salonika says that the general opinion there is that the late coup was thoroughly reactionary in character. The Committee are firmly resolved not to repeat their former error of excessive clemency, and will take such measures as will effectually remove all danger of reaction in the future. Promises of support have been received from all the vilayets of the empire except Konia.

April 22.—There is no very definite news from Constantinople this morning. A telegram received in Vienna says that an agreement, the points of which are set out is being arrived at between the Government and the Committee of Union and Progress.

The "Times" correspondent at Salonika says that Mohmud Shevket Pasha was to leave last evening for the front. The Government have accepted most of his conditions, and are to be allowed another twenty-four hours in which to agree to the remainder. The committee has issued a "communique" denying various statements in circulation, and declaring that the recent coup was organised by persons whose private interests suffered from the Constitution, and was aimed against all friends of progress. The correspondent adds that it is believed that the crisis will ultimately result in the consolidation of the Constitutional regime.

THE SULTAN'S POSITION.

On April 19 the "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Constantinople:—Rumours of the deposition of the Sultan are widely spread. Telegrams recommending it have been received from the north.

Well authenticated reports continue to arrive from the outposts pointing to the determination of some of the Macedonian leaders to insist on the abdication of his Majesty as a preliminary to negotiations with the local forces and Government. It is even rumoured that the Sultan, who is completely prostrated by the events of the last few days, has expressed a desire to abdicate in favour of Reshad Effendi. The activity of the reactionaries during the first three days of the revolution was of a shocking character. Several murders were committed at their instigation, and undoubtedly predisposed large sections of the public, even those inclined to favour the movement against the Committee, to assume that Yildiz had played a larger part in kindling the outbreak than was at first believed, while among the strongest partisans of the Committee both here and in Macedonia the idea is accepted almost without discussion.

Vienna, April 19 ("Times.")—The "Neve Freie Presse" issues a special edition containing the following cipher telegram from its Constantinople correspondent:—

"Constantinople, April, 19, 1-30 p.m.—The Sultan Abdul Hamid is ready to abdicate the throne he has held since 1876. Reshad Effendi, his younger brother, will succeed him. A proclamation announcing the change of the throne is being drawn up in presence of the future Sultan."

The report of the impending abdication or deposition of the Sultan is not yet confirmed but its confirmation is generally expected here. His removal is anticipated as a natural epilogue to the failure of last Tuesday's coup against the Committee of Union and Progress, who are not expected to allow him a further opportunity of undermining their position. There appears now to be on element of bitterness in the minds of the Committee which was absent last July, and many an officer in the army now gathering at the gates of Constantinople will be eager to avenge the blood of comrades murdered last week. An official telegram to-day mentions a report from military sources that 220 young Turkish officers, including all the officers of a cavalry regiment, were then murdered by their men. If this be true, the alleged demand of the Committee for the punishment of the authors of the outbreak may acquire a grim significance. Every message from Salonika and many from Constantinople proclaim, moreover, the intention of the Committee to put an end to Abdul Hamid's reign.

Constantinople, April 20 ("Reuter").—The Grand Vizier and the Minister of War and Nazim Pasha, commanding the Constantinople Army Corps, are stated to have resigned last night, and the Sultan is said to have summoned Hilmi Pasha, the late Grand Vizier, who, the report announces, hesitated to accept the office of Grand Vizier. Thereupon Tewfik Pasha, the present Grand Vizier, was summoned to Yildiz Kiosk, where he has been since this morning conferring with the Sultan. A momentous decision is awaited hourly.

"His Sublime Majesty," Tewfik Pasha says, "awaits benevolently the arrival of the so-called Constitutionalist Army. He has nothing to lose or gain or fear, since his Sublimity is for the Constitution and is its supreme guardian.

The Sultan has ordered that not a shot shall be fired by his household troops or by the garrison of Constantinople against the forces of the Committee.

3-40 p. m.—One of the Sultan's yachts is lying this morning alongside the cruiser "Messudieh." Both are flying the red flag, indicating that am munition is being transferred.

6-40 p. m.—After a prolonged audience of the Sultan, the Grand Vizier assembled the Ministers in Council at the Porte. The deliberations are still proceeding, their subject being the demands of the investing army. The Council is at present in telegraphic communication with Hussein Husni Pasha, the general commanding the army of invasion. The fact that the Ministers are in deliberation seems to indicate that the Grand Vizier has withdrawn his resignation.

According to the latest [rumour the Sultan is ready to abdicate, provided his conditions are accepted, but the nature of these is not known. Apart from the excitement natural to the situation, the city is quiet and orderly.

The "Times" correspondent provides the following summary of the phases of the situation, dated April 21:—The situation is now developing on new lines. So complex and involved has it been, so rapid have been its charges, that I may be excused for giving a summary of the papers through which the internal crisis has passed, so far as it can be given by a witness of recent events.

First phase, April 13.—The visible and invisible Governments are overthrown by an anti-committee movement, led in the first instance by the Constitutional Opposition and the Clericals, which passes in a few hours under the control of the reactionary forces working through the soldiery and softas.

Second phase, April 14-16.—A rally on the part of the Liberals, the unreadiness of the Sultan and his "entourage" to take instant advantage of the situation created by the outbreak, and the appointment of two able Liberal soldiers to the highest military posts, check the progress of reaction. The capital is politically in a state of unstable equilibrium. The provinces, imagining the reaction to be triumphant disown the Government and Macedonia prepares to attack.

Third phase, April 17-20—The Macedonian advance on the capital is rendered a serious menace by the adhesion of the Adrianople Corps. The Committee regains their ground at the expense of the Clericals and reactionaries, while the liberal Union simply cease to count as a force.

Fourth phase, April 21.—The Government and the Macedonian forces, the latter realising that the Ministry are not reactionary, consent to co-operate in the maintenance of order and the Constitution.

OUTBREAKS IN ASIA MINOR.

Constantinople, April 18 ("Times").—The disturbances in Cilicia have spread to the Taurus. I understand that the French Embassy is informed that a massacre of Christians has occurred at Marash.

Constantinople, April 18, midnight ("Reuter").—A telegram from the British Vice-Consul at Adana despatched this afternoon, states that he has apprehensions of further trouble at that place. There is no further news from Tarsus or Mersina, while there is increased apprehension in regard to Alexandretta. A British warship is expected at Alexandretta tonight and a French warship at Mersina to-morrow.

The American missionaries, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Maurer, were killed at Adana on Thursday afternoon while attempting to extinguish a fire at the house of an aged Turkish woman. Both of them were shot dead. The missions at Adana and Tarsus have now received adequate protection and are safe.

The number of killed in the fighting between Turks and Armenians at Adana is estimated at over 1,000.

April 19.—Consular telegrams from Aleppo report that twenty persons have been killed and wounded at Marash, in the province of Aleppo, eighty miles north of the town of Aleppo. The authorities are behaving well and the disturbance has been stopped. The Shaikh-ul-Islam and the Armenian Patriarch have telegraphed to the ecclesiastical authorities in the vilayet of Adana urging the naibs, bishops, and priests to exert themselves with a view to stopping bloodshed and to counsel peace and concord.

A telegram of April 18, received by the Foreign Office from the British Consul at Adana, states that, as far as he knows, there have been no British casualties.

The "Times" (April 19) received the following account of the disorders from the Turkish Charge d'Affaires in London:—

An Armenian of Adana having, in consequence of a quarrel about a woman, wounded two Mussulmans, one of whom died of his wounds, disorders have occurred in that town, riots took place between Mussulmans and Armenians. There have been wounded and killed on both sides. The authorities have taken the necessary measures with a view to the re-establishment of order. Military forces have been sent from Beirut and Dedeagatch. A thorough inquiry has been opened for the punishment of guilty officials in case there are any.

Happily the latest news is fairly satisfactory and it is hoped that order and security will soon be restored.

Constantinople, April 21 ("Times").—The disturbances in Cilicia are spreading eastwards. Affrays between Christians and Moslems are reported in the neighbourhood of Antioch, Alexandretta and Aleppo. A massacre is believed to have occurred at Bireedjik. Orders have been issued to the local authorities to check disturbances at all costs, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam and the Armenian Patriarch have issued strict injunction to the muftis and clergy to abstain from provocative language.

But there is reason to fear that a wave of reactionary fanaticism and turbulence is spreading rapidly eastwards; and reports of the state of feeling in Angora and Konia indicate the possibility of dangerous outbreaks in Central Asia Minor. Fighting between Armenians and Moslems is reported in the Marash and Hajin districts, but no details are known.

Malta, April 20 ("Reuter")—His Majesty's ship "Ocean" flying the flag of Admiral Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe, his Majesty's ship Kanopus and his Majesty's cruiser Minerva have left here. All the other ships are under orders to be sail at a moment's notice.

New York, April 20 ("Times").—It is announced from Washington that the armoured cruisers North Carolina and Montana, now in the West Indies, have been ordered by the Navy Department to proceed with all possible despatch to Alexandretta in Turkey, in order to protect the property and lives of American citizens. The vessels, however, will arrive in all probability after the period when they are most needed, and there seems some justification in the complaint which the "Sun" to-day makes against the disposition of the American navy, which does not leave a single ship in the Mediterranean.

Constantinople, April 21 ("Reuter).—His Majesty's cruiser Diana has landed fifty bluejackets at Alexandretta. She will return to Beirut and will be relieved at Alexandretta by the Triumph. The Swiftsure has arrived at Mersina. It is reported that the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh has left for Mersina.

Canea, April 21.—The Italian cruiser Francesco Ferrucio left at midnight for Mersina.

Berlin, April 21.—A telegram from Mersina states that the German warship Loreley, the first man-of-war to make her appearance there, has arrived.

"Principles and Methods of University Reform: being a letter addressed to the University of Oxford by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Chancellor of the University," was published on Wednesday April 28 by the Oxford University Press. This volume, consisting of upwards of 220 pages, had its genesis in the debate in the House of Lords in July, 1907, when the Bishop of Birmingham asked for the appointment of a Royal Commission on the Universities. The proposal was not accepted by H. M. Government, and it was suggested that the Universities might be prepared to initiate their own reform. In the case of Oxford it was understood that the Chancellor, Lord Curzon, proposed with the consent of Council to take the matter into serious consideration, and to submit proposals to the University. The present volume is in redemption of that undertaking. Lord Curzon's eleven chapters deal with the Constitution of the University of Oxford; the admission of poor men, the system of Scholarships and Exhibitions and Fellowships, University examinations, the relations of the Colleges and the University, and the organisation of teaching, the revenue and expenditure and financial administration of the University; the executive machinery of University government, the encouragement of research; and independent subjects, including degrees for women. On all these subjects suggestions are submitted by the Chancellor to the Governing Authorities of Oxford University, who, it is understood, will proceed to their examination without delay.

THE SULTAN.

Young Turk Leaders' Promise.

LONDON, April 24.

We print below a vivid telegram from Mr. William Maxwell, the special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" now at Constantinople, giving a clear picture of the situation as he sees it, both inside the capital and outside it.

Mr. Maxwell's experience as a special correspondent is probably unrivalled. He accompanied the British Army in the Sudan and South African wars, he was with the Japanese Army during the prolonged struggle in the Far East, he is perfectly familiar with Constantinople, and is personally acquainted with the Turkish leaders on both sides. Thus, no one is better qualified to express a sound judgment.

He has visited the Embassies in Constantiniple, he has been to San Stefano, conversed with the foremost of the Young Turks, Ahmed Reza Bey, and attended the "secret" session of Parliament. What he tells the public is this: The Sultan's position is still unshaken; his Majesty is unperturbed. At the great ceremony of the Selamlik, which took place yesterday, when the Sultan proceeds in State from Yildiz Kiosk to pray at the Hamidieh Mosque, he exhibited no sign of fear, and was greeted with eager demonstrations of loyalty by the mob.

The reports that the Young Turks have decided to depose him are expressly contradicted in a proclamation issued by Cheftek Pasha, Commander of the Parliamentary army. Further, Ahmed Riza Bey informed Mr. Maxwell that the issues pending, would be settled by negotiation and without bloodshed.

There is so little apprehension of an actual trial of strength that the army is supplied with food from the city, and in turn permits war material to enter the city. Mr. Maxwell is evidently sceptical as to the real strength of the Young Turk army, and questions whether anyone has seen its alleged 40,000 men.

Very different is the idea of the position conveyed by telegrams from Salonika, the political headquarters of the Young Turks. There feeling is clearly running high, and there was a belief yesterday that the Sultan would be deposed and replaced by his brother Reshad, and that Yildiz Kiosk would be assaulted by the avenging army at midnight. But the impressions of Young Turk leaders at Salonika as to what is happening at Constantinople are not borne out by the calm trained eye of an experienced observer on the spot.

PALACE CALM.

IMPERTURBABLE SULTAN.

Constantinople, April 23.

One thing is obvious in the tragi comedy now being played on the Bosphorus. The Sultan is still a factor to be reckoned with.

At midnight I was told that the Parliament in secret session had determined to insist on his abdication. This morning I was assured that no decision had been arrived at beyond the promise of personal security.

Meanwhile Abdul Hamid sits calmly in the Yildiz Kiosk with a guard of six thousand while the Parliamentary army weaves a net about the Palace and the city. If further proof of his confidence be demanded it may be found in his appearance at the Selamlik.

Despite the rumours of impending disaster that filled the Embassies with anxiety, the Sultan made his customary progress to the Hamidieh Mosque, and received the salutation of his soldiers and people. Tewfik Pasha, the Grand Vizier, sat by his side in his carriage, and looked not less unconcerned than his master.

The secret is doubtless to be found in the proclamation issued by Cheftek Pasha the Commander of the Parliamentasy army, denouncing certain vile persons who have spread a report that the army has come with the intention to depose his Majesty.

"I formally deny this rumour," adds the Pasha, "with a warning to the instigators of the mutiny."

Beyond the absence of strangers there was nothing to distinguish the Selamlik from its predecessors.

The capital remains equally calm, though perhaps more expectant. The citizens seem unconscious of the investment, and, indeed, evidences of it are not easy to discover.

Later.

Yesterday the Orient express on which I travelled from Ostend was detained for several hours because of the movement of troops, yet from Adrianople to Constantinople I counted fewer than a thousand soldiers in transit by rail and road.

There may be twenty or even forty thousand soldiers, but nobody has seen them. That they have no serious intent may, however, be inferred from the fact that the capital feeds them, while they return the compliment by forwarding munitions of war.

I made a pilgrimage to San Stefano, the Versailles of the Ottaman Revolution, this morning. The suburbs and villages were thronged with spectators, the trains and the roads were crowded; it might have been Derby Day at home, save for the veiled women.

The crowds were disgorged at San Stefano, and made their way toward the Yacht Club the temporary refuge of the Constitution.

In the street I encountered the Vice-President of the Parliament who assured me of the personal safety of the Sultan, but hinted at possibilities.

The Yacht Club is an unpretentious wooden building, where the deputies gaze with pride at the Turkish Fleet riding at anchor on the sunlit waters.

"Behold our latest recruits," said Ahmed Riza Bey, who greeted me warmly and recalled with pleasure our last meeting in London. He looks none the worse for his adventure. "The soldiers searched my private room in the Parliament," he observed.

Ahmed Riza is confident of the issue.

"There will be no bloodshed," he declared; "we are approaching the capital slowly, and hope to succeed by negotiations. A few days now will determine."

I afterwards attended the sitting of Parliament. About a hundred deputies, including several Ulemas were present.

The general aspect of the assembly was one of extreme gravity. At a green-covered table on the platform sat Said Pasha, President of the Senate, with Ahmed Riza by his side. Spectators filled the back of the room, and listened eagerly to the reading of telegrams from the provinces pledging the people to redeem the Constitution.

The only incident was when a request was read from Ismail Kamel Bey (the Albanian leader) asking leave of absence. Murmurs indicated some displeasure with this Albanian delegate, but good sense prevailed.

Several of those present, including Ahmed Riza, saw no reason why they should refuse, and the leave of absence was conceded.

Returning to Constantinople I found the citizens noses buried in the proclamation of the Parliamentary army, from which they drew the comforting assurance that there is no armed menace, despite the appearance of cavalry on the heights above Yildiz.

INJURED INNOCENCH.

The Sultan, in reply to Cheftek Pasha's message is reported to have said that it was not so much a question of respecting his person as of finding a means of solving the present disturbed conditions, and of punishing those responsible for recent events.

His Majesty regards the allegation that the soldiers were provided with money as very serious, and is of opinion that a strict inquiry should be instituted at once, as if the soldiers were bribed to take sides in political controversies and party strife there would be no knowing to what extent the mischief would spread.

Nazim Pasha is at present at San Stefano conferring with Cheftek Pasha in reference to military arrangements.

Another panic occurred in Galata and Pera this afternoon. People bolted like rabbits in all directions, and the shops were hurriedly closed. The excitement was caused by a few soldiers without arms running through the streets: Confidence was soon restored, and the shops were reopend.

NEWS IN SALONIKA.

"MIDNIGHT ASSAULT ON THE PALACE."

The following are messages received from our correspondent at Salonika, the political headquarters of the Young Turks, where, as we have said above, feeling is running high, and a most sensational view of the situation is held.

Salonica, April 23.

Cheftek Pesha and the Parliament have had a consultation with Reshad Effendi, the Sultan's brother, and heir-apparent to the throne, and with the Ulemas.

It was decided to send the Ulemas to the Sheik-ul-Islam's house to demand a fetva (decree) proclaiming Reshad Effendi Sultan.

The assault on Yildiz Kiosk it arranged for midnight.

SULTAN'S DEFIANCE.

A telegram has just been received announcing that the Sultan refuses Cheftek Pasha's overtures, rejects all advice, and states his determination to remain the head of the State.

The situation is considered extremely critical, owing to the difficulty of avoiding reprisals by the adherents of the Sultan, which might result in intervention by the Powers.

Meantime orders have been given to the army of investment to march into Constantinople and occupy the strategic points of the capital.

Forty reactionaries, arrested near Constantinople, have arrived here for trial by court-martial. Thirty hodjas arriving from the capital this morning were also arrested.

SECRET COUNCIL.

Cheftek Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Army Corps, arrived at San Stefano yesterday afternoon and presided over a secret council of the deputies of the Parliament there, and of members of the Committee of Union and Progress, including Enver Bey and Ahmed Riza, the ex-President of the Chamber.

It was unanimously decided to occupy Yildiz Kiosk and to dethrone the Sultan.

CONTINUED MASSACRES.

"CITY STREETS A SHAMBLES."

Mersina (Asia Minor), April 23.

The Italian curiser "Francesco Ferruggie" and the German cruiser "Hamburg" have arrived to protect their nationals in the case the massacres of Christian in the interior should spread to this town.

The following message has been received from Adana:—

The Armenians resisted for forty-eight hours. The Christian Bazaars were looted and burned. On Wednesday and Thursday villagers came into the town in hordes, and the authorities supplied them with arms on the pretext that the men were reserves. The town resembles a shambles.

At Osmanie all Armenians have been killed, and other Armenian villages have been totally destroyed. Massacres are raging in the neighbouring Armenian villages, and instant relief is needed.

Constantinople, April 23.

According to latest Consular reports, massacres are continuing in the district of Antioch, and the people are fleeing in all directions. The French Vice-Consul at Marash telegraphs that order has been restored in that town. Two Englishmen, named Gunter and Procter, have reached Adana safely.

The following telegram, dated yesterday, has been received from an American missionary at Adana, who witnessed the massacre:

"The immediate pretext was the action of an Armenian, who shot three Turks, one of whom died on April 10. On the evening of the following day a large Moslem crowd beat the Armenian to death. As the unrest was greatly increased, the Armenian notables urgently demanded that the Governor should take adequate measures to preserve order.

"On April 14 the situation became critical. The Armenians closed their shops, and the Turks followed their example. The Armenian notables thereupon repeated their demands and the Governor promised to maintain perfect order.

"The Moslem and Armenian notables walked through the streets and urged their co-religionists to re-open their shops. However, a Moslem crowd, armed with clubs, filled the market-place and the other streets, and near noon began massacring, looting, and burning the shops and houses of the Armenians. The conflict raged fiercely until Friday morning.

"Two American missionaries were killed, and the British Vice-Consul, while aiding through the street in an attempt to restore order, was wounded. The Armenians defended themselves stoutly, and killed some of the Moslems. On Friday morning the Armenians, through a friendly Mollah, begged for Government protection, and troops paraded the streets and guards were posted at various points. Order was slowly restored. At night-time extensive conflagrations threatened the whole city.

"Thousands of Armenians have been killed, and thousands more are homeless, penniless, and hungry. The devastation in the outskirts of the city is inconceivable. Enormous efforts will be necessary to give relief."

THE KING IN MALTA.

Rose Festivals.

Malta, April 23.

The King and Queen, with the Empress Marie of Russia and Princess Victoria, paid a long visit at noon to-day to the magnificent Cathedral of San Giovanni, at Valietta. The Royal party were received at the noble entrance of the church by the Archbishop and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, including Bishop Stanley.

The gorgeous interior of the celebrated church, the splendid tapestry that lines the walls, the frescoes on the ceiling, the marble floor, and memorials of Grand Masters and Knights of Malta very greatly admired.

The Archbishop showed to the Royal visitors the beautiful silver and gold decoration on the altar, and afterwards the King sat for a few moments in the throne which always stands ready for the Monarch's occupation by the side of the altar.

All the church's famous treasures were exhibited to their Majesties, and when they left the students from the University lined the passage from the gates, cheering and strewing the Queen's path with fragrant rose petals.

Lunch was taken at Admiralty House, Lady Curzon-Howe acting as hostess.

To-night the Royal party attended a gala performance at the handsome Theatre Royal. The building was lavishly and beautifully decorated. The pillars outside were entwined with flowers and the charming interior was hung with festoons of roses, red and white—the colours of the island.

Thousands of roses adorned part of the foyer, which was transformed into a Royal drawing-room, and the Royal box was a mass of red and white roses.

As the King entered the curtain dropped, showing the word Welcome and the whole company gathered on the stage and sang the National Anthem. The Queen and other Royal ladies were presented with bouquets of Maltese roses. The scene was wonderfully brilliant.

The programme included the second act of "Rigoletto," the third act of La Boheme, and the second and third acts of Adrienne Lecouvreur and the performance was excellent.

No meeting between the King and the Kaiser is in prospect.

The death is announced of Mr. Alexander Edward Pole, who retired a few months ago from the recordship of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Born in 1848, and educated in London, Mr. Pole was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1873, and, subsequently going to India, practised at Madras until 1881. He then returned to England, and after practising for a number of years on the Oxford Circuit and in Gloucestershire, received, in 1902, his appointment as Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyme. For the past two years he suffered from illness, and it was on account of the state of his health that he retired from his office. His death took place at his residence at Newbury, but his body will be interred at Bath, where he first lived on his return from India.

The Marquess of Ripon, the owner of Studley Royal, one of the finest seats in the county of Yorkshire, succeeded to this property in 1859 on the death of his uncle, Earl de Grey. Not only are the house and grounds delightful, but situated in the latter are the ruins of Fountains Abbey, one of the beauty spots of the British Isles. The remains are magnificently situated, and are surrounded by charming country both well wooded and watered. The Abbey was founded about the middle of the twelfth century, and was added to from time to time, until, judging by what still stands, it must have been at the height of its fame a building of great size and grandeur.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND INDIAN STUDENTS.

The "Times" says:—Lord Morley's appointment of Mr. Arnold, as educational adviser to Indian students, is not the only sign of the growing sense of responsibility entertained in England as to the welfare of Indian students in this country. The London School of Economics and Political Science is making special provisions, mainly for their benefit. Last winter, on the initiative of Sir George Clarke, Professor H. B. Lees Smith, a member of the lecturing staff of the school, gave a series of commercial lectures in Bombay. The attainment of the main object in view—namely, the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce at the Bombay University—alteady, seems well assured. The principal of the proposed faculty will be chosen from this country, but the professors will be selected Indians, who will undergo a three years' course at the school.

It is now proposed by the London School of Economics to institute a special course for Indians who desire to study problems of Indian administration. An experimental course of ten lectures, sketching. "The Social Structure of India" will inaugurate this important innovation when the summer term begins next Monday. The first four lectures will be given by Lieut.-Col. Ernest Roberts I.M.S., and will take the form of a preliminary sociological survey. The next three lectures will be by Mr. James Kennedy, upon "The History of the British Administration of Northern India, and its Relation to Indian Ideas." The last three lectures of the series will describe "The Economic Structure of India," and will be given by Mr. Theodore Morison, of the India Council. The fee for the course is 12s. 6d. This beginning of a definite connection between the School of Economics and our Eastern Dependency is of much greater importance than might be supposed from a mere surface view of the matter. The prevalence of grave misapprehensions on questions of economic principle, not admitting of controversy when properly understood, is only too patent to any observer who makes a study of the Indian Press. Attempts to remove such misconceptions are frequently regarded with suspicion and antagonism on account of the official or political traditions of the class to which the would-be instructor belongs. The new course will mean much for the future welfare of India if, in the neutral and scientific atmosphere of the London School of Economics, some of her sons destined to be among her future leaders, learn much about their own land hidden from their eyes by the veil of political prejudices, and also come to clearly apprehend perchance at the feet of thoroughly Radical professors, the delusive character of the theory that the political institutions of one country can be applied wholesale to another.

"EASIER TO STOP THE SUN."

Bombast and Sea-Sickness of Ex-President Castro.

St. Nazaire, April 23.

Ex-President Castro arrived here early this morning on the steamer "Versailles." He refused to see anyone until he had had breakfast, which consisted of three cups of chocolate, six eggs and bread and cheese.

In the course of an interview he told me that the voyage from Fort de France had greatly weakened him as he had not yet completely recoverd from the effect of the operation performed on him in Berlin. He had, he said, also suffered considerably from sea-sickness. He complained that since leaving Bordeaux nearly a month ago he had been constantly followed by American warship, and vehemently protested against his expulsion by force from Martinique.

On being informed that he was now at liberty, he replied, with a bitter smile, his liberty was only apparent, for if he attempted to return to Fort de France he was sure the French Government would refuse to allow him to land.

"I am," said Senor Castro, "like Galileo whom the Inquisition of Rome offered his liberty on condition that he admitted the earth did not revolve. As for me," he added emphatically "you can say without fear of contradiction that at is easier to change the course of the sun than arrest General Cypriano Castro in the path of honour and in the execution of the designs dictated by his conscience.

"I have," he continued, "no desire to become once more President of Venezuela and I shall never attempt to regain the power I have lost. My only wish is to attend to my private interests.'

These pacific utterances of the ex-President are very different from those he is said to have made to a passenger on the Versailles.

"If they had only allowed me to reash my country," Senor Castro is reported as saying. "I would Immediately have formed an army with which I would have attempted to regain the power stolen from me while I was in Europe."

Senor Castro arrived in Paris last night, and is staying at the Hotel de Crillon, Place de la Concrode.

BUCHANAN'S

"Red Seal"

Scotch Whisky

Sold Everywhere.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

THE MANSION HOUSE TURNERY AND POTTERY COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION.

There was a delightful function at the Mansion House this afternoon, but unfortunately too late for me to report with the fulness due to it, so close to the hour of posting the present letter to you. This was the prize-giving to the successful competitors at the Exhibition of artistic objects in British turnery, and thrown and shaved pottery. Annual Exhibitions in these arts have been held now for several years past under the enthusiastic and disinterested direction of Mr. George Holtzapffel, Past Master of the Worshipful Company of Turners of London, and every-year they have grown in popularity and importance. This year the exhibits were unusually full and meritorious. The adjudicators of the prizes in association with the Present and Past Masters of the Company were Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Burdett-Coutts M.P., Mr. Phene Spiers, Mr. Walter Spiers and Mr. Hobson of the British Museum. The prizes were presented by the Lord Mayor and included medals, sums of money, and the Freedom of the City of London. Sir George Birdwood, who addressed the meeting at the request of the Lord Mayor, warmly praised the artistic qualities of the hand-thrown pottery exhibits, and the skill shewn in the exhibits of turnery, and expressed the highest appreciation of the public service rendered by the Turners' Company in the organization of these "benefactor" annual competitions," and of the encouraging patronage extended to them by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London. The hand-thrown pottery was, he said, of the highest artistic merit, and it was remarkable for the fact that not a single specimen of it was an article of utility in the country, while every specimen of it was a familiar article of utility in India, "the Paradise of the Potter," and that was because under the ever-growing presence of adverse economic causes all production in this and other so-called civilized countries was ever more and more relegated to machinery, to its continuous artistic degradation, while in India every form of production in the industrial arts of life was hand-wrought, and still retained the truth to nature, and the beauty and charm that had captivated the world as through the histories of Egypt, and Babylonia, and Assyria and Greece and Rome and now of modern Europe. When it came to mechanical production, we beat the world, but in artistic production India not only beat us, but the whole world of Europe and European America; and our artistic decay was not in the least due to any decay of artistic genius but simply the effect to survive that cea

THE NAVAL CRISIS.

Rumours of a Naval Loan.

AMOUNT STATED AT £25,000,000

LONDON, April 23.

Rumours were current in the City on April 16 as to the probability of an issue of a Navy loan by the Government, the statement being freely circulated that the issue might be for £25,000,000 sterling, in ten-year bonds. Whatever may be the basis of the reports, remarks the "Standard," there is little doubt that the details must be regarded as wholly premature, as the matter is one which would, of course, require the formal consent of Parliament.

LORD C. BERESFORD.

The Rev. E. J. Kennedy, Vicar of St. John, Bosoombe, authorises (according to the Press Association) the statement that at a meeting there on Monday night, April 19, called to consider the vital importance to the Empire of universal naval and military training, he read the following extract from a letter written to him by Lord Charles Beresford:—"I wish you every luck at your meeting on April 19 to try and arouse you people to the grave danger arising from our unpreparedness for war. If the country knew the real truth there would be a panic."

Mr. Kennedy states that the letter in question was received by him a few weeks since, and was dated from Portland Roads. The other portions of the letter, which were not read at the meeting, referred to private matters.

The Bournemouth correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" states that he has seen the letter in question. It is a typewritten document, dated from the "King Edward VII." in Portland Roads, and signed by Lord Charles Beresford. The paragraph with reference to the country's unpreparedness for war and the reference to panic is, he says, the conclusion of a letter, the first portion of which refers entirely to private matters.

It may be noted that an evening paper contains a telegram from Lord Charles Beresford as follows:—"I have made no statement to the effect that if the truth were known there would be a panic."

Apparently the gallant Admiral had forgotten the incident. In reply to a telegram sent from the Daily Chronicle," asking for a statement, Lord Charles wired as follows:—"Apparently statement referred to was from a private letter written some time ago.—Beresford."

The Rev. E. J. Kennedy informed the "Chronicle" further, that the letter was dated March 10. This, it may be pointed out, was two days before the publication of the Naval Estimates, and six days before the big debate in the House of Commons.

It was recently announced that Lord Charles Beresford had submitted to the Premier "a State paper, embodying his views on the defects of the navy and the conditions necessary to place the maritime security of this country on a secure foundation." With regard to this the "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—"The fact that Lord Charles refuses to discuss the matter or to make any speech in public at the present highly critical juncture, is regarded as an indication that he is not satisfied with the reception that his State documents have received in the highest quarters. Indeed, as a result of the presentation of these State documents by Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Asquith has appointed a special committee of naval experts, including, it is understood, Lord Charles himself, to inquire into the whole question of naval organisation, or should it be said disorganisation, and our present unpreparedness to set to sea for war. Lord Charles Beresford, who was to have gone to Ireland this week, is remaining in town, owing to the affairs of this new naval committee."

MEETING OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on April 21, by a large majority, adopted a resolution calling for this year's naval shipbuilding programme to be augmented. Sir Josiah Symon, (an Australian senator) strongly protested against the resolution as a party one, and Sir John Colomb regretted that it was not confined to welcoming the offers of the Colonies and the proposal of the Prime Minister to call the Colonies into consultation on naval policy.

Lord Charles Beresford was invited to attend the meeting but wrote that he had another engagement.

A telegram from Melbourne of April 16 says:—Mr. Watt, the Victorian Treasurer, suggests that the Commonwealth should invite Lord Charles Beresford to visit Australia and give the Federal Government his advice regarding the naval requirements of the Commonwealth before any definite or comprehensive scheme is undertaken.

THE PREMIER AT GLASGOW.

SPEECH ON THE "DREADNOUGHT" QUESTION.

The Prime Minister addressed a large gathering of the Radicals of Glasgow on Saturday afternoon, April 17. The greater part of Mr. Asquith's address was devoted to naval affairs.

"Does not all experience tell us that nothing develops so quickly as a new naval type?" asked the Premier in the course of his remarks. "The very "Neptune" type which we are laying down now is, by the admission of all naval experts, at least thirty per cent, better than the original "Dreadnought," which was laid down only three or four years ago. After stating that it was incumbent upon us to continue to build in accordance with all the latest developments and the most advanced naval architecture, the Prime Minister said:—"Gentlemen, I am not speaking without carefully weighing my words—(cheers)—when I say that at this very moment we may be on the eve of new developments in forms of naval construction which may vitally affect many of the governing conditions of naval policy. I do not think I ever came to any decision with a stronger and a deeper sense of responsibility, or a stronger sense of its justice than the conclusion, with which every one of my colleagues concur. I do not think we should be justified for the purpose of obtaining common object which all parties in the country honestly profess to have in view—namely, the maintenance of our superiority in this as in every other class of ship at this moment, if under existing conditions we were to take the course which is being pressed upon us and to order eight 'Dreadnoughts' now and at once." (Cheers).

Referring to what is known as the "Cawdor Memorandum," the Prime Minister said the Government were sometimes asked why they had not adhered to it. It was, he said, an electioneering pamphlet, published out of due season at the time of the resignation of the late Government or just before it, and just before the General Election of 1906. The Cawdor Memorandum would have bound them to lay down four "Dreadnoughts" in each of those years they had been in office. "Gentlemen," added Mr. Asquith, "I am heartily glad that we had the good sense not to proceed with that programme." (Hear, hear.)

"I believe that I have been depicted," continued Mr. Asquith, "as a kind of Pinchbeck Palmerston, dazzled with militarism, intoxicated and generally imbued with the spirit of adventure, and only kept back by the friendly, restraining hands of some of my colleagues from plunging headlong down a slope which would lead to the twin evils of conscription and protection. (Laughter.) It is not very likely, 'prima facie,' that I, an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a reputation for a somewhat purist austerity in finance, could have suddenly become intoxicated with the armament virus—(laughter)—and begin, as the French say, to 'see red' and to think and to dream of 'Dreadnoughts.' (Laughter and cheers.) No; these are the rather dyspeptic paradoxes of candid friendship." (Cheers.)

Coming to the relative positions of our own and foreign navies, Mr. Asquith said the British Navy was at this moment, and must in the immediate future, continue to be overwhelmingly superior both in material and in "personnel", not only to any single fleet, but also to any combination of fleets that could possibly be brought against it. (Cheers.) Our supremacy on the sea during 1910 or 1911 had not been questioned, but in the spring of 1912 we should possess—if the so-called four provisional ships were not laid down—sixteen "Dreadnoughts," and in addition forty pre-"Dreadnoughts," including the "Lord Nelson" and "Agamemnon," which many people put in the same class as "Dreadnoughts." "We shall have," said the Prime Minister, forty pre-'Dreadnoughts' with 152 twelve-inch guns, as against twelve German 'Dreadnoughts' with 40 eleven-inch guns."

In paying a warm tribute to the spirit which had actuated the greater Colonies in offering assistance to the mother country, Mr. Asquith said, speaking for himself, he ventured to think that it might be both possible and desirable to bring together into consultation those great Colonies and ourselves, so that, not for this year only, but for the future, our respective shares in naval defence might be determined.

ADMIRALTY ORGANISATION.

SIR J. COLOMB SUGGESTS AN INQUIRY.

In a letter, addressed to Mr. Arthur Henderson, Chairman of the Labour Party, Sir John Colomb says the British "Dreadnought," is the product of a secret Admiralty Committee acting on secret instructions. He protested against this new policy of secrecy from his place in the House of Commons in March 1905, and described the secret Committee "as a shelter trench in which the Board of Admiralty collectively and individually could take refuge from responsibility or even criticism." "It is, however, undeniable," adds Sir John, "that our naval needs been enlarged by the rapid development of Germany's means of output of sea armaments.... I frankly confess I have apprehension that our Admiralty, as compared with that of Germany, is behind in the character and nature of organisation adapted to modern strategical, tactical, and general conditions, and therefore I hold that an inquiry into the organisation of our Admiralty—similar to that held into the War Office, which led to its prompt reform—is one, if not the greatest, of the naval needs of the Empire now."

LORD MILNER'S "CHRONIC ANXIETY."

Under the auspices of the Tariff Reform League and the Nottingham and Notts Liberal Unionist Association, Viscount Milner, addressed on April 19, a large meeting in the Albert Hall, Nottingham, Earl Manvers presided.

Referring at the outset to the question of the Navy, Lord Milner said it was a ridiculous charge which is made against the Opposition in the House of Commons that they raised this question of the Navy in order to snatch a party advantage. What conceivble interest, what imaginable reason could the Unionist Party have for wishing to divert political interest from the channels in which it is already flowing? (Laughter and cheers.) The question upon which all public interest at present was becoming more and more concentrated was that of Tariff Reform. (Loud cheers.) Bye-election after bye-election had proved in the most unexampled manner in what direction public opinion was inclining. If it was a mere question of party advantage what better position could Unionists possibly desire than to go to the country on the single issue of Tariff Reform, aye or no (Cheers.) Let them not be told that they were scaremongers. If any body had created a scare it was the members of the Government themselves. (Hear, hear.) Speaking for himself his flesh did not creep at the sight of a German waiter. (Laughter.) He had no reason for supposing that Germany was deliberately meaditating an attack upon us. But it required no definite or sudden shock to make him feel uneasy. His feeling was not that of habitual security varied by sudden frights. It was a feeling of chronic, and he thought reasonable, anxiety. (Hear, hear.) He did not know at what time, he could not tell from what quarter grave danger to the Empire might arrive. But if we went on year after year and decade after decade taking such tremendous risks, carrying on our vast business with so inadequate an assurance, we were bound sooner or later to come to grief. (Cheers.)

Lord Milner readily admitted that there were men in the present Government who were serious about maintaining our power, and they seemed at the present moment to have got the upper hand, for undoubtedly the prospect of our keeping up an adequate Navy was brighter in consequence of what had happened. What we wanted was that our fleet as a whole should be the strongest in the world, not only in material and men, but in strategy and forethought. It was not a question only of sea power, but it might be to some extent a question of air power, and it must always be under any circumstances to a great extent a question of land power. (Hear, hear.) We should never have a well-balanced system of national defence until behind a small Regular Army there was a force which was able to take complete charge of this country in the Regulars' absence on service away from home. He had never concealed his conviction that this could not be achieved on a voluntary system (Hear, hear.)

THE DEMAND FOR EIGHT "DREADNOUGHTS."

Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, the Chief Opposition Whip, speaking at Wellington, Somerset, on April 19, said that if the Government had maintained the Cawdor programme of four "Dreadnoughts" a year the question of Germany would never have arisen. They would have been carrying out a well considered, definite programme, not against one Power specifically named, but against any two Powers in the world. The result of the Government's action had been that England had been brought into direct competition with one Power with all the attendant irritation. The Government made the excuse that by putting off building they would be able to build better ships—an argument that might have been and was probably addresed to Noah when he was building the Ark. It was an argument that could be used with equal force against building at all. Mr. Asquith, at Glasgow, hinted at some new and mysterious naval development which might alter the whole of their naval programme; but further delay meant increased danger in 1912, and what was the use of designing new monsters of a larger type when, owing to the cheese-paring of the Government, they had no naval base in the North Sea and no dockyard anywhere into which they could put them? If we had to concentrate the whole of our fleet at home, leaving no fleet abroad to support the policy of our Foreign Minister, then we ceased to be a Great Power. In these days political crises came at a moment's notice for the modern tendency was to strike first and argue after, as in the case of the Russo-Japanese war and the recent action of Austria. War might occur at any moment in a perfectly clear sky. If our Navy were defeated our islands must surrender in a few weeks from lack of food, and with surrender vanished the whole of the Empire. The Unionist Party demanded eight "Dreadnoughts" to be laid down during the year, the country supported the demand, and the Government would either have to accept it or go. (Applause.)

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

AUSTRALIAN PROPOSALS.

Reuter's Agency learns that an important and definite set of proposals for naval defence has been received from the Commonwealth Government. The series of proposals telegraphed by the Governor-General are regarded as of great importance. Full particulars of these are not yet available, but some of the principal points may be indicated.

It is proposed by the Commonwealth that the present naval agreement shall remain in force until its date of expiration. This agreement which was for ten years, and expires in 1913, provides for the maintenance of one first-class cruiser, two second-class cruisers, and four third-class cruisers, and smaller vessels on the Australia station, the Commonwealth and New Zealand together now contributing £300,000 annually towards its cost. This is a considerable departure from the policy of Mr. Deakin, who wished the naval agreement to be definitely brought to an end before its date of expiry. Lord Dudley in this telegram also states that it has been decided to employ for Australian naval defence a force consisting of destroyers. This force will be employed as a rule in Australian waters under the complete control of the Commonwealth Government, from whom the Commander-in-Chief of the force will receive all his orders.

The force itself will be regulated in the sense of discipline as is the British Navy. Australia would require to borrow officers from England, and also to send officers to this country for training. If the Australian squadron goes to places outside Australian waters, it is proposed that the force shall fall under the command of the British naval officer on the station visited. Further, the Commonwealth Government proposes that in time of war the fleet shall be handed over unreservedly to the Admiralty. It is expected that if it is desired to employ the fleet away from Australia, His Majesty's Government shall first obtain the consent of the Commonwealth. Australia, it is proposed, will also maintain a naval base for the use of His Majesty's ships.

Mr. Deakin, it is understood, was not prepared to give any pledge that he would place the naval forces on the outbreak of war under imperial control, though he stated that he could not conceive any circumstances under which the Commonwealth Government would not do so. It appears also that the Commonwealth Government, acting upon advice, has decided not to persevere with the plan, also advocated by Mr. Deakin, of employing submarines.

The Commonwealth memorandum also provides that the Australian flotilla shall be exercised with the British naval force on the station on which operations command would be taken by the British Commander-in-Chief. It is intimated that the Commonwealth Government desires an early reply to its proposals.

THE NAVAL CRISIS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S LETTER.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Lonsdale asked the Prime Minister, whether his attention had been called to the letter, dated April 14, addressed by the President of the Board of Trade to his constituents; whether this letter was written after consultation with other Members of the Government; and whether he would state the reasons which had led the Government to abandon the view that the two-Power standard was a workable formula to give effect to the maintenance of our superiority at sea, and to regard it as a formula which at the present moment had no meaning.

Mr. Asquith: I have seen the letter referred to which was addressed by my right hon. friend to his constituents and, so far as I know, was not written after consultation with other Members of the Government. The Government have not abandoned the view that the two-Power standard is a workable formula; nor does the statement of my right hon. friend, when read in its context, appear to convey that suggestion.

Mr. Lonsdale: How does the right hon. gentleman reconcile his statement that the two-Power standard is a workable formula with the statement of the President of the Board of Trade that it is devoid of meaning?

Mr. Asquith: I pointed out that my right hon. friend's statement must be read in connection with the context.

AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

General satisfaction, says the "Times" of this morning, is felt by men of both parties and of the most diverse opinions upon the efficiency of our naval preparations, at the announcement made yesterday by the Prime Minister. He said that a statement in regard to the readiness for war of the fleets in home waters during the last two years was recently submitted to him by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. The points raised are about to form the subject of inquiry by a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence, over which Mr. Asquith will preside. He adds, that the Board of Admiralty concur in desiring such an inquiry. The Government are to be congratulatad upon finding a means, which the Admiralty cannot only accept but welcome, of dispersing a cloud of doubt and anxiety. It is obvious that the whole procedure in this case differs very widely from that suggested by the advocates of a general inquiry into the whole conduct of naval affairs by the Board of Admiralty. The appointment of a Commission to undertake such a task would itself amonnt to a vote of censure in face of which no body of men occupying such a position could do anything but resign. Pending the result of the inquiry, it would be extremely difficult to fill their places, and the work of the Admiralty would have to carried on by the persons engaged in examining the proceedings of the retiring Board. Such an arrangement could not be seriously contemplated. The inquiry now to be undertaken will not touch the hundred and one questions which have been or may be raised concerning the general administration of the Navy. It will investigate only specific allegations concerning the readiness of the home fleets for war during the last two years, which have been formally made to the Prime Minister by a distinguished officer acting doubtless under a deep sense of responsibility. Lord Charles Beresford has during the period specified been in command of one of the fleets referred to, and he has taken the gravest step possible for one in his position. His strictures, whatever they may be, and whatever the value which inquiry may assign to them, could not be disregarded by any Prime Minister in any circumstances, but least of all when public anxiety founded upon official statements is exceedingly keen.

LORD PIRRIE'S OPINION.

Lord Pirrie, head of the great Belfast yards of Harland and Wolff, gives his views in the May number of the "Pall Mall Magazine" on the present naval outlook. "Personally," Lord Pirrie says, "I think that the danger has been exaggerated. Of course it is only my opinion; but I think there is an element of scare in this talk about German building. What acceleration there has been is, I think, quite possibly to be honestly accounted for by the explanation given on high German authority—that the ships have been put forward in order to give employment in the empty shipbuilding yards of Germany.... I will take our firm as an instance. We could build two "Dreadnoughts" at once and make machinery for four more. And if that is true of one firm alone, what could not be done by all the great shipbuilding yards in England combined? Why, there are yards idle in England at the present moment that could turn out a greater number of "Dreadnoughts" than all the German yards put together.

The complimentary dinner to Admiral Lord Charles Beresford by the London Chamber of Commerce, which was arranged for May 6, has been indefinitely postponed.

NAVY INQUIRY.

Lord Charles Beresford's Speech to M. P.'S.

London, April 24.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford addressed in one of the committee rooms in the House of Commons yesterday an important meeting of members summoned by the unofficial non-party Navy Committee of the House.

The meeting was arranged some time ago, but acquired significance in view of the inquiry promised by Mr. Asquith into the administration of the Navy by a sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee, based on a report by Lord Charles.

In the absence of Mr. Walter Long, the Chairman who is abroad, Mr. Carlyon Bellairs, the Liberal M.P., presided. The gathering of about fifty members included six Liberals.

Lord Charles Beresford made a brief speech and then answered questions for about an hour. The discussion concerned itself less with the policy than with the ordinary administration of the Navy—the control of the fleet by the Lords of the Admiralty, preparedness for war, and the training of officers and men.

The object of the meeting was to inform members who take an interest in Navy questions. There was a general understanding that the proceedings should be regarded as private.

The only resolution proposed was one of thanks to Lord Charles for attending the meeting.

Lord Charles was delighted with the fact that some Liberals were present. "This," he declared as he left, "must be a national, not a party question." He did not disclose the contents of his memorandum on the ground that it has become a confidential document, but it was made clear that the main issue was the apacity of the home fleet to defend the country.

"DREADNOUGHTS" AND DEBTS.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Berlin, April 23.

The official announcement is made to-night that the Imperial Government is about to float a loan of £16,000,000 to cover the deficit on current expenses. The announcement comes at the very hour when the Government is renewing its struggle to induce the Reichstag to sanction £25,000,000 of fresh annual taxes.

The Prussian Government will simultaneously borrow £24,000,000, the total of the loans thus being £40,000,000. Half of the total loans will be issued at 4 per cent. and half at 3 1/2 per cent. Subscriptions will be handed in on May 3. The 4 per cent. loan will be issued at 102·70, and the 3 1/2 per cent. at 95·60.

There is little doubt that both will be promptly and fully subscribed. The new loans will raise the Empire's debt to £238,500,000, and Prussia's to £424,000,000.

NAVY CONTRACTS SCANDAL.

Madrid, April 23.

At three sittings this week the Chamber has devoted itself to the consideration of the case of Senor Macias, the Naval Auditor, who was arrested for his accusations of malfeasance against Ministers in connection with the new naval contracts in which British firms are concerned.

Yesterday Senor Macias's provisional arrest was altered to definite imprisonment. To-day he was examined at length by the President of the Chamber. Eighty arrests were made to-day.

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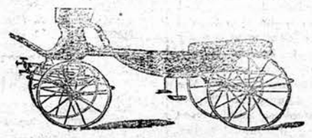

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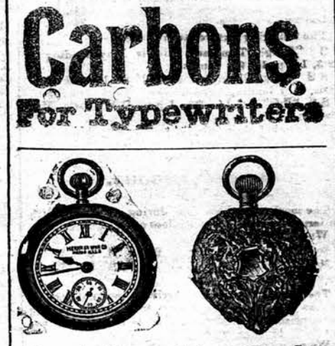

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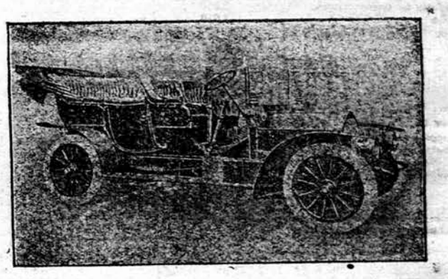

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THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 22/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 6, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 7, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
½ per cent.	Consols... ...	85 3/8		1/16
do.	Rentes ...	97 1/2	1/4	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 5/8		un chgd
3½ do.	Govt Securities....	83 1/16		unchgd
*Bar Silver		24 5/8		3/16
do.	do. 2 months' hence	24 5/8		3/16
do.	in New York ...	54 1/2		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris...		25·15		un chgd
do.	do. do. Berlin....	20·46		1/2
do.	do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do	Short London Bills			un chgd
	3 months' sight.	1 5/16		un chgd
do.	Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 1/2		un chgd
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2		un chgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/4		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		5/8		un chgd
do.	7-day Market Loans...	7/8		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27/32d.—1-2.
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.
Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.
Transfers, on Calcutta, Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 5-8d. unchgd.
* Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.

London, May 6.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,500,000	Dec. £1,600,000
Public Deposits	...£11,900,000	Dec. £9,00,000
Other Deposits	...£43,900,000	Dec. £5,00,000
Government Securities	...£15,400,000	Unchgd £ ...
Other Securities	...£30,500,000	Dec. £4,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,700,000	Dec. £1,300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports	6,000
Mid-Americans	... 5·58+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 3-8+1-16

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
5·43	5·49	5·52	5·49	5·46
—02	—01	—01	—01	unchgd

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·43	5·40	5·40	5·39
—01	—01	unchgd.	—01

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	14,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	11,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	2,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	11,000 "

Spot Cotton—10·90 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 10·34—06 (Advanced on favorable cables and declined later on favorable weather reports.)
Do. Oct. 10·19—05

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 3-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July ... 10·32—05
Do. do. Oct. 10·16—04
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42 3-4—June-July—London—Done.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44—May—Done—Strong
Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—No Sellers—Strong.
Barletto Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—No Sellers—Strong.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—44—April-May—Nominal—Strong

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 1-4 May-June—H. A. & D.—Value.
Linseed :—
Linseed Argentine La Plata—42 5-8—May-June—Amsterdam—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 4½d. Value.
Arrivals :—
"Strathfillan" "Prage."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [7TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
10 Boxes Gold Bullions	6,14,400	London	National Bank
Sovereigns.....	7,500		
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	IndianSpecie Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	Chartered Bank
2 Cases Ss ...	50,970	do	Hongkong Bank
2 Cases Silver Dollars	5,035	Jeddah	H A A Reza
21 Packages Sovs	22,057	do	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	13,139		
Silver Dollars	12,618		
Rupees	14,931		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 5th May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	15	17,094
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	21	24,223

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. " 29th April
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 3 per cent. " 28th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months fixed at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market has been unchanged and steady to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for telegraphic and demand Bank bills, but there were one give demand for the mail at which there was only a small enquiry. The credit rate also has been unchanged at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight, but very few bills are offered. Far Eastern rates are slightly easier following the tendency of the silver market.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32 to 1-4d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight,..	134 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	179

Government Paper :—
The Market has been very quiet to-day and the quotations, which opened at 94 1-2 for cash and 94 9-16 for the settlement are unchanged at the close. Only a small business has been reported to-day. Calcutta market is advised as 94 7-16.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94-8
1st Settlement	"	94-9

Bullion :—
On Thursday the price of Bar silver in London fell 3-16 to 24 5-8 for ready and two months' delivery and New York was 3-8 down at 53 1-2. Locally the market has been steady throughout the day with a small business passing and quotations are unchanged as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver as Duty—Ready	63	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	8	0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	10,71,000
Other Deposits	.....	4,88,000
Sundries	92,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	7,55,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1,04,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	18,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	9,99,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	2,88,000
Bullion	.....	10,000
Balances with other Banks..	.....	20,000
Sundries	90,000	.....
Cash	6,07,000	.....

Council Bills :—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 39·30 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3d. 31-32 and 40·70 lakhs T.T. at 1s. 4d. tenderers receiving 29 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 98·30 lakhs, and for next week 80 lakhs is offered. This morning extras are advised of Rs. 40,000 Bills at 1s. 4d. and 6 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d. 1-32.

The mail of the 23rd April brings £210,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, and £20,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,70,000
Bombay	"	8,70,000
Madras	"	24,20,000
Total ...	Rs.	43,60,000

The mail of the 30th April brings £60,000 silver, and £40,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	17,00,000
Bombay	"	18,90,000
Madras	"	7,20,000
Total ...	Rs.	43,10,000

The mail of the 7th May brings £30,000 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	15,30,000
Bombay	"	14,20,000
Madras	"	13,60,000
Total...	Rs.	43,10,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	379	303,245	158,867
Central India	723	103,541	50,576
Barsee and Nugger ...	3,695	107,212	102,213
Berars	1,811	336,032	305,915
Central Provinces ...	418	150,344	234,946
Total Oomras...	7,031	1,000,394	860,017
Dhollera	10,180	136,918	91,411
Broach...	8,954	170,950	160,799
Coompta and Dharwar	13,542	96,284	80,992
Westerns	2,382	13,620	7,574
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	1,341	263,613	311,968
Bengals, Rajputana ...	2,172	45,352	25,469
Sind	801	20,991	33,209
Persian	22	1,739	1,313
American	224	9,469	33,130
Egyptian	193	3,593	4,555
Other Sorts	...	542	653
Totals ..	46,813	1,762,898	1,621,157

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	43,835	41,801	+5,035
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 6th May	1,762,898	1,621,157	+141,741
Shipments for the week			
Europe	15,584	30,552	— 14,968
China	39,050	1,772	+37,278
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	54,734	32,374	+ 22,410
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 6th May ...			
Europe	432,738	449,332	+33,406
China	38,622	16,874	+21,748
Japan	498,702	239,833	+260,369
Coast Ports ...	18,376	23,074	— 9,698
Total ...	1,038,438	730,612	+305,825
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	13,744	4,870	+ 8,874
China			
Japan	4,811	6,449	—1,638
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 3rd April 1909—9,908 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Jany. 1909—8,450 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 6th May 1909	1,762,898
	2,162,898
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 6th May 1909	1,033,488
	1,129,410
Afloat	18,555
	1,107,905
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	665,756
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 7th May 09..	442,149

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Mild fluctuations have marked the course of the Home markets during the past week, and at the close the feeling is easy, changes on the week being slight. Estimates of the American acreage planted have been received giving reductions varying from 2 to 6 per cent, but as these are based on the statisticians last year's estimated acreage, and not on the Agricultural Bureau or official acreage of last season, it is difficult to arrive at what is really meant. The first Agricultural Bureau Report, which will be published early next month, will therefore be awaited with all the more interest. We anticipate moderate fluctuations until this Report is issued; unless something unforeseen should occur which might lead to its being discounted earlier. Weather reports are somewhat conflicting, the latest showing little improvement.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	5·47	5·58	+ 09
Futures, May-June...	5·37	5·43	+ 06
Do. Sept.-Oct...	5·39	5·43	+ 05
NEW YORK—			
Spot...	10·30	10·40	+10
Futures, July...	10·41	10·34	—07
Do. Oct...	new position	10·19	...
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot...	10 1/4	10 3/16	—1/16
Futures, July...	10·56	10·49	—07
Do. Oct...	new position	10·16	...

The local market has ruled steady to firm during the week and prices have advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 all round except for Broach, which is unchanged. A small business has been done in settlements of May contracts, but outstandings are by no means heavy. Sellers, however, are firm in their ideas and there is little prospect of any material decline in rates. New Crop prices also show an advance of about Rs. 2 but the only business reported is in "sattas," and quotations for other descriptions continue more or less nominal. The market clos e steady as under.

The interest in ready cotton has been confined mainly to mills, and the short time movement having fallen through a fairly large business has been done during the week. Japan shippers have also been in the market for high-class lots, and for these full prices have been obtainable. Mills have been good buyers of Bengals, Oomras, Khandeish and stapled Southern styles, while Broach and Nugger descriptions have been in demand. At the close the enquiry is more moderate.

Shipments for the week have been large. Receipts to date are about 142,000 bales in excess of last season.

A cyclonic disturbance has occurred on the Malabar Coast, giving heavy rain.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	258/9	May.
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	250	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kamptee ...	248	"
Fine M. G. Damanganum-Pulgaon ...	244	"
Fine M. G. Khasganum-Akola ...	241	"
Fine M. G. Amnoti...	241	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	233/4	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	238/9	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	233/4	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	235	"
Good H. G. Westerns	233/4	"
Good M. G. Westerns	240/1	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	251/2	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	254	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	222	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	212	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	206	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	215	Nov. 1908
Fine M. G. Bengal	210	Dec. 1908.
Fine M. G. Bengal	208	Jan. 1910
F. G. H. G. Bengal	194	" "

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady	
Estimated Sales	8,000	Bales.
Total Imports	2,600	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·42	5·48	5·50	5·48
—01	—01	—01	—01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jany.-Feb.
5·45	5·41	5·39	5·39	5·38
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

FREIGHTS.

The market is dull with little business doing except in Wheat, for which there is a moderate demand. About 13,000 tons Wheat has been booked for May and June to Genoa, Dunkirk, Hull, Marseilles and Liverpool, and a few hundred tons for August. Rates range from 10s. 6d. for light seeds to 13s. 6d. Wheat.

	Seeds.	Cotton	Wheat.
Antwerp ...	13s.	13s.	14s. 6d.
Dunkirk ...	12s. 9d.	13s.	14s. 6d
Havre ...	14s.	16s.	14s. 6d.
Hull ...	12s. 6d.	.....	14s. 6d.
Genoa ...	13s. 6d.	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Marseilles ...	12s. 6d.	13s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Hamburg ...	14s. 6d.	15s.	14s. 6d.
London ...	12s. 6d.	.....	14s. 6d.

The following fixtures are reported :—

S S "Knight Templar," middle May loading at 12-3, 1 p p, 12s 9d, 2 p ps.

S S "King Robert" chartered at 14s 6d D-W basis, May loading.

S S "Fife" at 14s 9d. 1 p p D-W basis May loading.

The market closes steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market has been firm during the week with an improved demand and prices are stiffening.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 14 0 B. T.
May	"	8 4 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. Arrivals have not been as free as were expected owing to Calcutta paying better prices than Europe. It is anticipated that rates will advance further.

We quote :—

Ready Broach Kutni ...	Rs.	7 0 0 B. T.
Ready Cawnpore ...	"	6 14 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...	"	7 11 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi, May ...	"	7 10 0 B. T.
" " June-July ...	"	7 14 0 B. T.

Poppyseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9 2 0 B. T.
May	"	9 11 0 B. T.

Castorseed :—
The market has ruled steady during the week as under :—

Ready	Rs.	20 12 0
May	Rs.	6 2 6 B. T.

Cottonseed :—
The market is steadier and we quote :—
Ready... ... Rs. 25 8 0 to Rs. 26 0 0

Mowraseed :—
Some business was done early in the week at Rs. 6-4-6 R. T. but the market has since been quiet.

WHEAT—
The market is firm with very little offering. Owing to damage to the crop by the recent abnormal weather in the wheat growing districts, dealers are afraid to sell. It is reported that 10 to 20 per cent. has been rain damaged, and native merchants prefer to cover contracts. Owing to cheaper freight to Karachi, Bombay supplies of Delhi descriptions are curtailed, and prices are expected to advance further before people can fulfil their contracts. Higher prices in Bombay would attract supplies. We quote :—

White Pessi, 85 p. c.	Rs. 43 8 0 B.T.	Rs. 6-7-6 R.T.
White Delhi	"	6-4-0 "
White Cawnpore...	" 42 8 0 "	" 6-3-6 "
Jubbulpore ...	" 41 0 0 "	" 6-2-6 "
Ahmedabad ...	" 42 8 0 "	... ...
Red Kutni ...	" 42 0 0 "	... ...

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	197,198 cwts.
Linseed	95,982 "
Rapeseed	59,719 "
Gingellyseed	2,123 "
Poppyseed	73,397 "
Groundnuts	4,759 "
Castorseed	52,228 "
Rice	171,930 "
Myrabollams	15,577 "
Cottonseed	83,315 "
Mowrseed...	218 "
Gram	20,699 "
Joowar	8,760 "
Maize	55 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS:—There is a small improvement in the demand, but nothing like it should be at this time of the year. Prices are only maintained by the firmness of the Home Markets.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The Market continues dull and there is little doing.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The Home Market continues firm and a small business has been done here.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The Market continues dull. These is however some enquiry from dealers but placements are small. Prices at Home are steady.

DHOOTIES:—Only a small business has been done as the market here is not so encouraging as to lead to higher prices being paid and the Home Market continues firm.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market continues steady with prices almost unchanged The combined dealers have bought some quantity during the week in expectation of a rise later on. Stocks are still large and till they are materially reduced, there will be no fresh business.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

¼ per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds due	(1968)...	97-4-0
4 per cent. " Improvement Trust	(1968)...	93-4-0
4 per cent. " Municipal Bonds	(1947)...	96-8-0
5 per cent. " "	(1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent. " "	(1925)...	111-0-0
5 per cent. " "	(1928)...	112-0-0
5 per cent. " "	(1933)...	112-0-0
5 per cent. " "	(1953)...	114-0-0

SHARES.

The market is unchanged but steady during the week. Transactions reported are very few and hence fluctuations very small. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,460 to Rs. 1,462 1-2, and Bank of Indias at Rs. 76. Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 57, while Bank of Burmahs have improved to Rs. 108. In Press shares Albert Press have advanced to Rs. 850, Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 123 3-4. Mofussils have gradually improved to Rs. 695 ; New Berars are steady at Rs. 480 and Prince of Wales Press shares at Rs. 535. In miscellaneous companies Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 133. Bombay Burmahs new shares have advanced to Rs. 452 1-2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy., Ld. Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 114 and Prefecence shares at Rs. 151. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Coy. shares have changed hands at Rs. 25, Bombay Flour Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 875. The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 345, while Preference shares have improved to Rs. 280, Kemps are quiet at Rs. 212, Marks at Rs. 130, Phillips have been put through at Rs. 52, Port Canning and Land Improvement Company Ld. shares have jumped to Rs. 595, Shivrajpur Syndicate shares have improved to Rs. 15 3-4, Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 645. In mill companies, Century Mill shares have improved to Rs. 285, Central Indias to Rs. 1,545 C.D. Colaba Land and Mill shares have declined to Rs. 1,080, Coorla Mill shares are steady at Rs. 620, Crescents are unchanged at Rs.103 3-4, C.D. Davids have improved to Rs.437 1-2 X. D. Emperor Edward Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 680, Empress Mill shares at Rs. 295, Fazulbhoy Mill shares at Rs. 240 C.D. Finlay Mill shares Rs. 240, Howard and Bullough Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 450, Imperials at Rs. 115, Jamsheds at Rs. 157 1-2, Kohinoors have improved to Rs. 745 X. D. Maneckji Petits have ruled at and about 3,185 for June delivery, Morarji Gocouldas are quiet at Rs. 2,820, New Great Eastern shares are unchanged at Rs. 202 1-2. New City of Bombay at Rs. 700 Sassoon Mill shares are weak at Rs. 900, Sholapur Mill shares at Rs. 4,000, Southern Marathas are unchanged at Rs. 202 1-2, Standards have improved to Rs. 1,250 C. D., Swadeshis to Rs. 1,215 X. D. In Railway Coy.s, Tapti Valley shares have changed hands at Rs. 430 to Rs. 432 1-2, Ahmedabad Pramtej at Rs. 595, Ahmedabad Dholka are unchanged at Rs. 114 to Rs. 115. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

CCX AND CO.

Balance Sheet, 8th April 1909.

Dr	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.
To Current and Deposit Accounts ...				3,605,105	8	8	
To Circular Notes				1,420	0	0	
To Capital and Reserve				400,000	0	0	
To Acceptances...				29,440	2	6	
				£4,035,965	11	2	
By English Government Stocks ...	638,525	0	0				
By India, Colonial, Corporation and English Railway Debenture Stocks	339,212	7	10				
				972,737	7	10	
By Cash at Bankers and on hand ...	545,684	16	10				
By Cash at Call and at Short Notice...	429,166	13	4				
				974,851	10	2	
By Advances to Customers and Bills Receivable				1,881,480	14	1	
By Liability of Customers for Acceptances per contra...				29,440	2	6	
By Bank Premises, Freehold ...	147,500	0	0				
By Bank Premises, Leasehold ...	29,955	16	7				
				177,455	16	7	
				£ 4,035,965	11	2	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Bank D. D. rules at 1s. 4d. and 3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper at 94·6.

Shares.—In coal shares Bengals are obtainable at 850, Bhalgoras at 16 3-4, Barabonis at 16 1-4, Borreas (ordinary) at 14, Kosoonda and Nyadees at 39 1-4, and Raneegunges at 19 1-4. In jute shares, Kamarhatty Co.'s (ordinary) are quoted at 91 and Lawrences at 102.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	76
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 "	1,440
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma	100	...	6 "	108
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,200
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	850
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Braul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	178
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	800
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabbapatty	500	500	40	525
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	123½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Marcantile	12½	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	350	.....	270
New Mazs Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	695
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	535
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	1,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	515
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-year'y.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		363
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ o-o	13
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	200	453½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	114
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	25
Bombay Flour Mill....	500	500	40	875
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	345
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	280
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	280
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	130
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.18	180
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 212
Kurnachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	37
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	595
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15½
	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	₹. 75	£ 15	...	div. 15½
	D. 30	60	...	53
	F. 150	60	2div	9
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 285
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

YOUNG TURKS' CLEVER MOVE.

The Young Turks have proved themselves once more to be shrewd leaders of men. It will be remembered that the revolution was professedly a religious one. "The Sacred Law is in danger," was the cry raised. Enthusiasm for the Sultan, the Shadow of God on earth, "the successor of the Apostle of the Lord of the earth," rose to fever heat. What could combat this? What chance did enthusiasm for an abstract thing like a Constitution stand against this religious fervour? The Young Turks' prospects of success looked doubtful. They saw the difficulty, and met it promptly. They, too, would put religion in the forefront. "Our Religion and the Constitution" is inscribed on their banners. What exactly they mean by this is not to the point. The average Turk is too childlike to be of an inquiring mind. He is satisfied; he is throwing in his lot with the Young Turks and their cause prospers. They have the "big battalions" which tradition tells us spell success.

RUSSIA'S DUMOCRACY.

It is customary to think of the Russian Duma as a mockery and a sham. The first one approximated to our own Parliament, but took the bit between its teeth and bolted. Consequently the second one was given blinkers. Repression went still further with the third. In so far as it represented the nation, it seemed a hobbled horse. The method of its election reduced its representative character to an absurdity. "It was better for the credit of republican institutions to have no Duma at all than the third Duma," cried Prince Eugene Trubetskoy. Reformers were almost eliminated. Moderate Conservatives ruled the roost. But now a curious phenomenon happened. Relieved from the pressure of the "Cadets," the Moderates expended and became themselves progressive. As the correspondent of the "Telegraph" points out, they have insinuated the almost invisible edge of the lever of precedent under each one of the Czar's prerogatives. The Fundamental laws preserved for the Czar the control of the army, navy, and foreign affairs. By means of their lever the Duma has secured a voice in each of these great matters. The Cabinet, too, used to be grouped round the Czar. The Premier was only "primus inter pares." Now the Czar has dropped behind, and the Cabinet is grouped round the Premier. Quietly and insensibly Russia is becoming a democracy, or a dumocracy.

MENB, TEXEL.

We are growing accustomed to the flowing tide of Unionist recuperation which is signalised at each successive by-election. But East Edinburgh does come as a surprise. That Mr. Ford would pull down the huge majority against him was confidently expected; that he would come within 438 votes of winning was beyond the reasonable dreams of hope. The bare figures are more eloquent than words. A Liberal majority of 4174 has become a Liberal majority of 458. The Liberal poll has decreased by 2079 and the Unionist poll has increased by 1637. And this on a total poll which has decreased by 442. So even Scotland is not safe, and Wales, so long as the Welsh disestablishment pretends is dangled before its eyes, can alone be relied on. We do not know, though it is easy to guess, what Ministers think of their own handiwork. But it can scarcely be expected that Mr. Churchill's naval puerilities, however pleasing to Mr. George and irritating to Mr. Asquith will stem the flowing tide. Nor is the long-awaited Budget very likely to revive a passionate popularity for the Government which is bankrupt in finance and tracherous in defence.

VACANT GALLERIES.

It would have been well if the Houses of Parliament Bill had been thought over before it was drafted and presented to the Commons. The critics who contributed to the adjournment of the debate, and the consequent probable withdrawal of the Bill, had no difficulty in showing what trouble the proposals might produce for high and dignified officials. Already the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary have had to give evidence in a police-court at the call of disturbers of the public peace, and it is not advisable that the Speaker, the Premier, and the Cabinet should be dragged before magistrates to witness in defence of Parliament from public uprear. Apart from this hideous prospect, which might well give them pause, honourable gentlemen did not seem to eager to secure the return of an audience to the House of Commons. We are afraid they do not value the privilege of being visited and heard by their constituents as they ought to do. Even the approach of summer, with the privilege of giving innumerable teas on the Terrace did not awaken their energies on behalf of the full publicity of Parliamentary proceedings. The Suffragists have certainly succeeded, better than they thought or willed, in depriving the public of an opportunity which was highly valued. When a general election draws nearer, however, the House may possibly find some way of defending its dignity without injuring the now latent social sense of its members.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

The mystery of John Davidson has not been cleared up by the discovery of his strange will and other statements. But considerable light has been thrown upon it, and the natural conclusion is that Mr. Davidson has made away with himself. In the neighbourhood in which he lived there are plenty of facilities for such suicide as leaves no trace behind. The man who could write so calmly that "the time has come to make an end" was the kind of man who would make his preparations carefully, and note every advantage which the surrounding country offered for his purpose. At the same time, even in face of what seems almost conclusive evidence, it must be borne in mind that many men have talked of suicide quite as seriously as Mr. Davidson and never effected it. We hope that some further attempt at a search difficult as this may be, will now be made; for uncertainty in matters of this kind—and uncertainty there will and must be till the body is found—is hardly tolerable. Apart from the end to which they point, these documents of Mr. Davidson's now revealed are sufficiently sad. They seem to show that he had found the practice of poetry and the study of philosophy unprofitable in more ways than one. He is an instance, we think, of capacity being diverted from its natural trend to paths too hard for it.

SPORT!

It is said that a Bill has been introduced in the Arkansas Legislature making the game of football illegal and punishable by a very heavy fine. Reading of the Glasgow riot, one is tempted to envy Arkansas. The mob at Glasgow had convinced themselves that the final for the Scottish Cup had been "arranged—that Celtic and the Rangers had agreed to make another draw in order to secure a third "gate." Therefore in the interests of straight play, the silly folks proceeded to do as much damage as they could. They succeeded in burning the pay-boxes, and might have wrecked the pavilion if the police had not prevented them by hard fighting. No small bravery was shown both by police and firemen, but it is monstrous that such expenditure of will, courage, and force should be necessitated by an army of maniacs who had gulled themselves in believing what was probably an absurd lie. As in Glasgow, however, so in other great football centres: people will explain results not to their liking by charges of malpractice. We wonder how many players are charged every year with "selling the game," how many clubs with arranging draws for their pecuniary benefit. As a matter of fact it is hard to make such arrangements—perilous for the individual player and disastrous for a club. Football, no doubt, has its trickery. Games have been sold before now, and vicious instructions issued to players. But we believe these diplomacies are few and far between. They are too dangerous.

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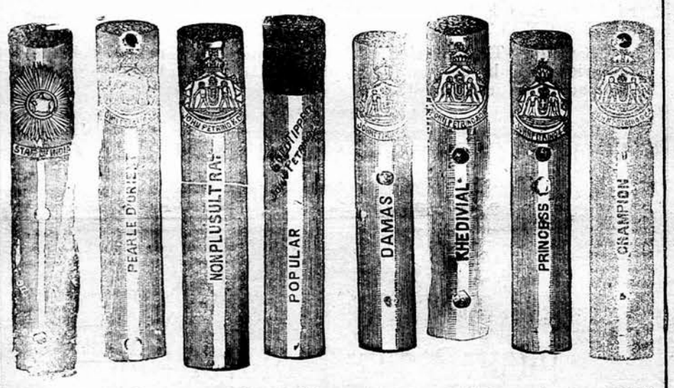

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Pearled' Orient,,	„ 3-4	Khedivial	... „ 2-0
Damas	„ „ 2-4	Champion	... „ 1-8

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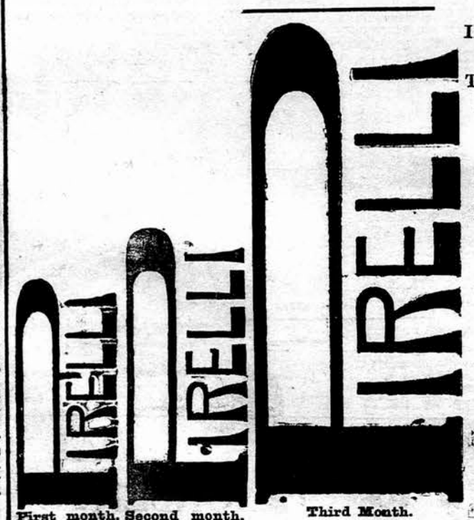

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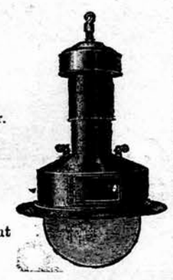

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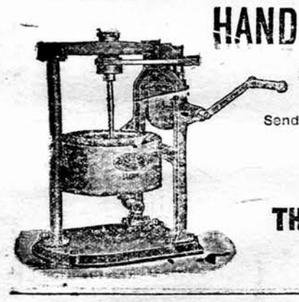

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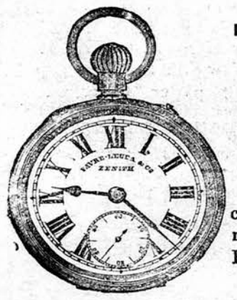

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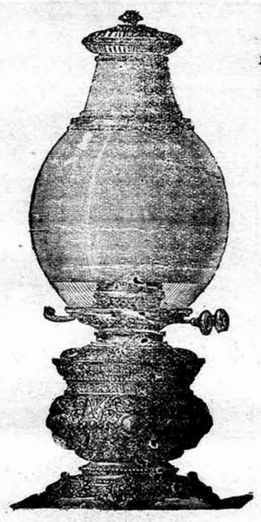

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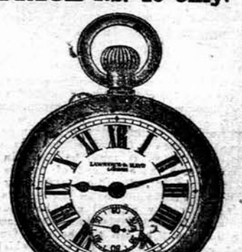

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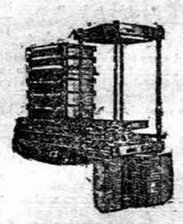

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